

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:56:53 ON 10 APR 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:57:38 ON 10 APR 2008

L1 STRUCTURE uploaded

L2 34 S L1

L3 604 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:16 ON 10 APR 2008

L4 425 S L3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:58:45 ON 10 APR 2008

L5 STRUCTURE uploaded

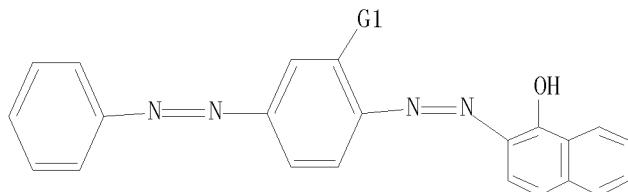
L6 14 SEARCH L5 SSS SUB=L3 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:02:11 ON 10 APR 2008

L7 2 S L6

=> d que 17 stat

L1 STR

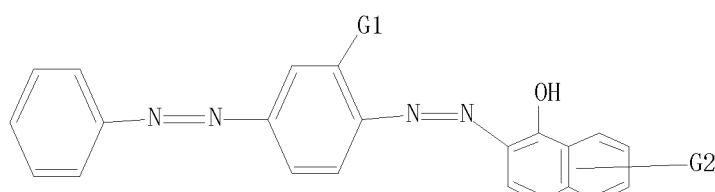


G1 CO2H, PO3H2, SO3H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L3 604 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

L5 STR



G1 CO2H, PO3H2, SO3H

G2 X, ON, Hy

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L6 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L5

L7 2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6

=> d 1-2 ibib iabs hitstr

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:173868 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:230985

TITLE: Process for printing an image on a substrate, composition and azo dye compound for use in the composition

INVENTOR(S): Monahan, Lillian; Double, Philip John; Bradbury, Roy

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujifilm Imaging Colorants Limited, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

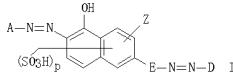
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007017631	A2	20070215	WO 2006-GB2862	20060731
WO 2007017631	A3	20070614		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NL, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LV, MC, ME, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BR, BY, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NS, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, OM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2005-16243 A 20050808

GB 2005-16244 A 20050808

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 146:230985

GRAPHIC IMAGE:



ABSTRACT:

A process for printing an image on a substrate with high d. and good lightfastness, comprising applying to the substrate an ink composition which comprises a liquid medium and a compound of formula I; wherein: A and D each independently represent optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl; B represents optionally substituted pyrazolyl; Z represents H, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy or optionally substituted aryloxy; and p is an integer from 0 to 5; provided that B does not have an optionally substituted carbonamide group of formula -CONNR2 directly attached to it, wherein R1 and R2 each independently represent H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted aryl. The printing is preferably ink jet printing. Also provided are compds. of formula I and ink compns. containing the same.

IT 924311-67-1

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:570569 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:99070

TITLE: Magenta bisazo dyes and their use in ink-jet printing

INVENTOR(S): Foster, Clive Edwin; Schofield, David; Downey, Julie Ann; Burnham, Nell; Double, Philip John; Bradbury, Roy

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avecia Inkjet Limited, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

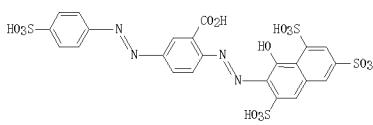
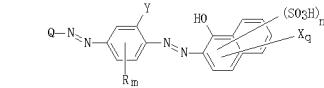
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005058807	A1	20050630	WO 2004-GB5125	20041206
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, OM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1697315	A1	20060906	EP 2004-801270	20041206
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, IR, BG, CZ, BE, DK, PL, SK, IS, JP 20070514816 T 20070607			JP 2006-544537	20041206
US 20070276152 A1	20071129	US 2007-585272	20070902	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2004-GB5125 A 20041206

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:99070

GRAPHIC IMAGE:



ABSTRACT:

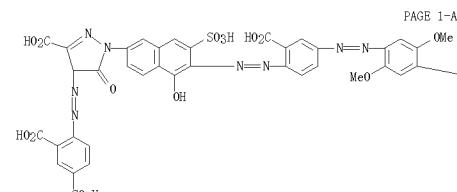
The invention relates to a bisazo compound of formula (I) and salts thereof; wherein Q is an optionally substituted aryl ring; Y is CO2H, SO3H or PO3H2; and X are substituents; m is 0 to 3; n is 0 to 6; and q is 0 to 6 (e.g., dye II). Also compns. comprising these compds., ink-jet inks, an ink-jet printing

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (dye; manuf. of diazo naphthalene compds. and compns. for use in ink-jet printing)

RN 924311-67-1 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, 1-[6-[2-[2-carboxy-4-[2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-6-hydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]-4-[2-(2-carboxy-4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo- (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-B

-SO3H

-SO3H

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued) process and an ink-jet cartridge.

IT 856174-29-3P 856174-30-6P 856174-31-7P

856174-32-8P 856174-37-3P 856174-38-4P

856174-40-8P 856174-41-9P 856174-42-0P

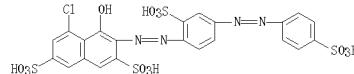
856174-43-1P 856174-44-2P 856174-45-3P

856174-46-4P

RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (production of magenta bisazo dyes for ink-jet printing inks)

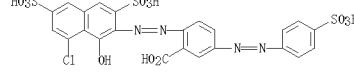
RN 856174-29-3 CAPLUS

CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



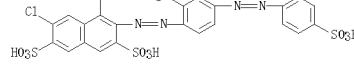
RN 856174-30-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzonic acid, 2-[(8-chloro-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



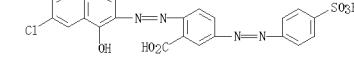
RN 856174-31-7 CAPLUS

CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 6-chloro-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 856174-32-8 CAPLUS

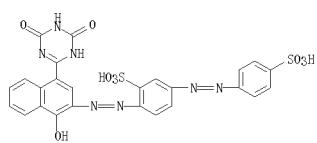
CN Benzonic acid, 2-[(7-chloro-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



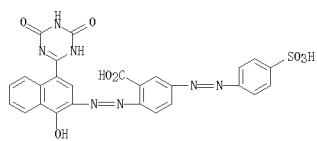
RN 856174-37-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 2-[[1-hydroxy-4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4,6-dioxo-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

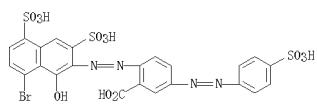
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



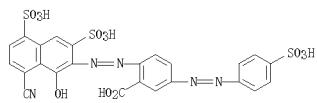
RN 856174-38-4 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(1-hydroxy-4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4,6-dioxo-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 856174-40-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-bromo-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

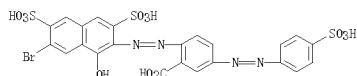


RN 856174-41-9 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-cyano-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

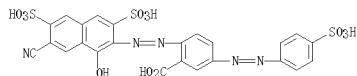


RN 856174-42-0 CAPLUS

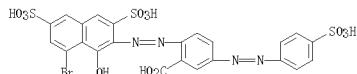
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(7-bromo-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



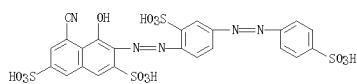
RN 856174-43-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(7-cyano-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



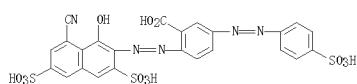
RN 856174-44-2 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-bromo-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 856174-45-3 CAPLUS
 CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-cyano-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



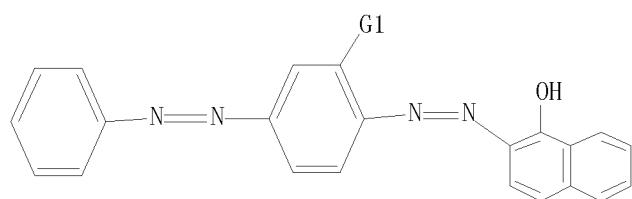
RN 856174-46-4 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-cyano-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d que 14 stat
 L1 STR



G1 CO2H, PO3H₂, SO3H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
 L3 604 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
 L4 425 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

=> s 14 and py<2003
 22929791 PY<2003
 L8 332 L4 AND PY<2003

=> d 18 1-10, 26, 30, 57, 60, 100, 125, 150, 200, 226, 278, 300-332 bib abs hitstr

LS ANSWER 1 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2007:496486 CAPLUS

DN 146:417833

TI Chemical compounds for simultaneous histological staining of the extracellular collagen matrix and intracellular accumulations of iron

IN Grizzi, Fabio

PA Italy

SO 146:417833 Appl., 7pp.

CODEN: ITXXCZ

DT Patent

LA Italian

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI IT 2001RE0087 A1 20011121 IT 2001-RE87 20010823 --

PRAI IT 2001-RE87 20010823

AB The extracellular collagen matrix and intracellular iron can be stained with the use of Direct Red 80 (1% in saturated picric acid), Potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate (2% w/v in distilled water), and HCl (2% volume/volume in distilled water).

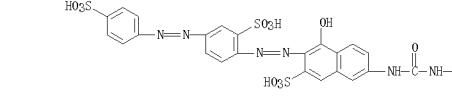
IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (chemical compds. for simultaneous histol. staining of the extracellular collagen matrix and intracellular accumulations of iron)

RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS

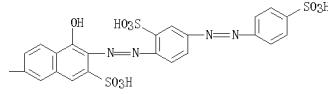
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazaryl]phenyl]diazaryl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



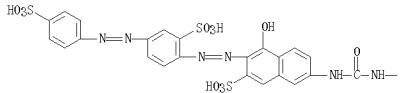
●6 Na

PAGE 1-B



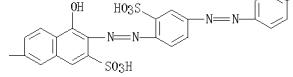
●6 Na

PAGE 1-A



●6 Na

PAGE 1-B

RB.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 3 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2003:553405 CAPLUS

DN 139:139176

TI Adsorption and desorption of water-soluble dyes on chitin and chitosan
AU Ruiravanit, Ratana; Chamnarnoontham, Jintana; Bunyakiat, Kunchara;

Aiba, Seiichi

CS Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

SO Advances in Chitin Science (2002), 5, 143-147

CODEN: ACSCF

PB National Metal and Materials Technology Center

DT Journal

LA English

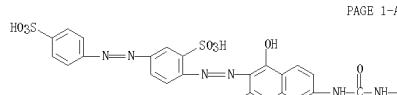
AB Effects of various of parameters on the adsorption of four water-soluble dyes (acid, reactive dye, direct dye, and basic dye) on three adsorbents (chitin, chitosan, and shrimp shell) were investigated. The adsorption of acid dye, reactive dye and direct dye on the adsorbents was highly effective in acidic solns. at pH < 5, of which chitosan could adsorb the dyes more effective than chitin and shrimp shell. On the contrary, the adsorption of basic dye on the adsorbents was effective in alkaline solns. at pH > 10, while the adsorption of basic dye on shrimp shell was the most effective. The amts. of adsorbed dyes increased with increasing adsorption time but decreased with increasing particle sizes. The adsorbed amts. of all dyes except the basic dye increased with increasing degrees of deacetylation. The ionic interaction could be the main force that involved in the dye adsorption on the adsorbents. Desorption of dyes at different pHs and temps. was also studied. Desorption of dyes from the adsorbents was effective at 80° and pH ≥ 10 except the basic dye which highly desorbed at pH < 3. The least effective desorption of dyes from the adsorbents was found in the reactive dye.

IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct red 80

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process) (adsorption and desorption of water-soluble dyes on chitin and chitosan)

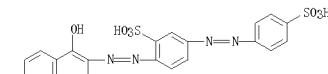
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazaryl]phenyl]diazaryl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 3 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

●6 Na

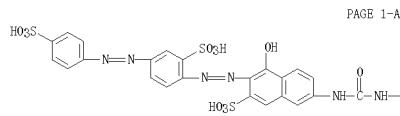
PAGE 1-B



●6 Na

LS ANSWER 4 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:381658 CAPLUS
 DN 138:350264
 TI Supramolecular ultrathin film strategies for DNA assemblies: substrates for optoelectronics, gene therapy, and microarrays
 AU Advincula, Rigoberto C.; Wang, Yingfan; Bhatia, Gautam; Stepleton, Seth; Monroe, Brian; Shelton, Brian; Blanton, Wally; Fan, Xiaowu; Park, Mi-Kyoung
 CS University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294-1240, USA
 SO Polymeric Materials Science and Engineering (2001), 84, 892-893
 CODEN: PMSEDG; ISSN: 0743-0515
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The alternate polyelectrolyte deposition (APD) method is a relatively new technique to prepare ultrathin films with different nanoarchitectures by directed assembly. The adsorption process involves the alternate layer by layer deposition of oppositely charged polymers and small mols. from solution. Such ultrathin films should be able to exploit available surface-sensitive spectroscopic and microscopic methods for probing the organization and interaction of DNA, polypeptides, and enzymes as bound multilayers. A number of potential applications of these ultrathin film systems have been reported in the context of drug delivery, gene therapy, microarrays, and biosensors. The present work focuses on the supramol. assembly and characterization of DNA with various polyamines and dye derivs.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct-Red 80
 RL: (Other use: unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (supramolecular ultrathin film strategies for DNA assemblies may provide substrates for optoelectronics, gene therapy, and microarrays)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 4 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



●6 Na

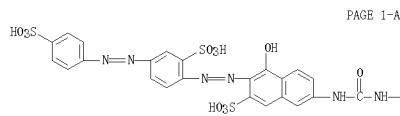
PAGE 1-B

Chemical structure of 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6). The structure shows a naphthalene ring substituted with a sulfonic acid group (-SO₃H) at position 2 and a diazenyl group (-N=N-CH₂-NH-C(=O)-NH-) at position 7. The diazenyl group is linked to a phenyl ring, which is further substituted with a sulfonic acid group (-SO₃H) at position 4.

RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 5 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:154061 CAPLUS
 DN 139:134453
 TI Nanofiltration of dye solutions through polyimide composite membranes
 AU Jegal, Jonggeon; Baek, Kyung-Sook; Lee, Kew-Ho
 CS Membrane and Separation Research Center, Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology, Daejeon, 305-606, S. Korea
 SO Korean Membrane Journal (2002), 4(1), 12-19
 CODEN: KMEJFA; ISSN: 1229-6791
 PB Membrane Society of Korea
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Nanofiltration of aqueous dye solns. was carried out using polyamide (PA) nanofiltration (NF) composite membranes. The PA composite membranes were prepared by the interface polymerization of piperazine (PIP) and trimellitic chloride (TMC) on the surface of microporous polysulfone (PSF) ultrafiltration (UF) membranes. After characterization in terms of their permeation performance and surface ionic property, they were used for the separation of dye solns. such as Direct Red 75, 80, 81, and Direct Yellow 8 and 27. The separation conditions were varied to study the factors affecting on the permeation performance of the membranes: different concns. of dye solns., operating temperature and time, and flow rate of a feed solution. The surface property of the membrane, especially its ionic property, as a function of operating time was examined with a zeta-potentiometer and the relationship between the surface chemical of the membrane and its permeation properties was also studied.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
 (nanofiltration of dye solns. through polyimide-polysulfone composite membranes)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 5 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



●6 Na

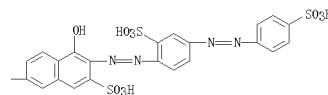
PAGE 1-B

Chemical structure of 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6). The structure shows a naphthalene ring substituted with a sulfonic acid group (-SO₃H) at position 2 and a diazenyl group (-N=N-CH₂-NH-C(=O)-NH-) at position 7. The diazenyl group is linked to a phenyl ring, which is further substituted with a sulfonic acid group (-SO₃H) at position 4.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 6 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:26711 CAPLUS
 DN 138:255973
 TI Polyelectrolyte complexes. V. Solid-state properties of some polycation/azo dye complexes controlled by the dye structure
 AU Dragan, Stela; Timo, Daniel
 CS Petru Poni Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Iasi, 6600, Rom.
 SO Journal of Polymer Science: Part A: Polymer Chemistry (2002),
 Volume Date 2002, 41(2), 264-272
 CODEN: JPACBC; ISSN: 0887-624X
 PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The solid-state properties of some polycation/azo dye complexes according to the dye structure were studied in this work. One polycation contained about 95 mol% N,N-dimethyl-2-hydroxypropyleammonium chloride units in the backbone (PCAS), and eight azo dyes, different in either the number of sulfonic groups or their distribution, were used as opposite components. The selected azo dyes were as Crystal Scarlet, Congo Red, Crocein Scarlet MOO, Ponceau SS, Amaranth, Ponceau S, Direct Blue 1, and Direct Red 80. Information on the compensation degree of the oppositely charged was obtained by the elemental anal. of the solid-state polycation/dye complexes (the exptl. contents of chlorine, nitrogen, and sulfur were compared with the calculated values). Differential scanning calorimetry was employed to probe the strength of the intermolecular interactions in the PCAS/dye complexes. Wide-angle X-ray diffraction was used to assess the supramol. order of the solid-state complexes. The phys. properties of the PCAS/azo dye complexes (the complex stoichiometry, glass-transition temperature, decomposition temperature, and degree of supramol. order) were influenced mainly by the dye structure but also by the polycation concentration and the presence of NaCl.
 IT 2610-10-8D, Direct Red 80, complexes with dimethylamine-dimethylaminopropane-epichlorohydrin copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (solid-state properties of polycation/azo dye complexes)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazaryl]phenyl]diazaryl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 6 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 PAGE 1-B



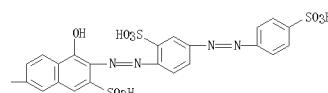
RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PAGE 1-A

 ●6 Na

LS ANSWER 7 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:925124 CAPLUS
 DN 138:160995
 TI In situ investigations on the preparations of layer-by-layer films containing azobenzene and applications for LC display devices
 AU Shinbo, Kazunari; Baba, Akira; Kaneko, Fumio; Kato, Takashi; Kato, Keizo; Advincola, Rigoberto C.; Knoll, Wolfgang
 CS Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Niigata University, Graduate School of Science and Technology, Niigata, 950-2181, Japan
 SO Materials Science & Engineering, C: Biomimetic and Supramolecular Systems (2002), C22 (2), 319-325
 CODEN: MSCBEE; ISSN: 0928-4931
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Preparations of alternate layer-by-layer self-assembled films of poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (PDAMAC) and Direct Red 80 (DR80, azobenzene dye) and photoinduced surface relief gratings (SRGs) of the films have been investigated in situ using attenuated total reflection (ATR), i.e., surface plasmon resonance spectroscopy (SPS) and quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) measurements. Gratings of the PDAMAC/DR80 films were fabricated by exposure to interference patterns of Ar+ laser light at 488 nm for 30 min. The formation of the gratings was observed using atomic force microscopy (AFM). The films were used for applications to liquid crystal (LC) display devices, and aligning properties of nematic liquid crystal mol. SCB on the SRG in the films were also investigated in a hybrid LC cell configuration by monitoring birefringence properties of the LC cell in situ. It was estimated that the LC mol. in the cell did not align immediately after the photo-induced SRG was inscribed, but almost along the gratings after heat treatment at 40° C for 1 min.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PIP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses);
 (alternate layer-by-layer self-assembled films containing azobenzene dye for fabrication of photoinduced alignment layers in liquid crystal displays)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazaryl]phenyl]diazaryl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 7 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 PAGE 1-B



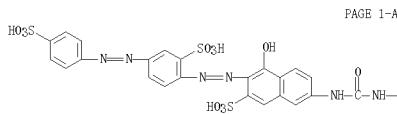
RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PAGE 1-A

 ●6 Na

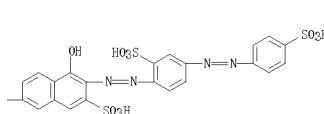
LS ANSWER 8 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:758202 CAPLUS
 DN 138:77685
 TI Treatment of textile dye effluents using a new photografted nanofiltration membrane
 AU Akbari, A.; Desclaux, S.; Remigy, J. C.; Antel, P.
 CS Laboratoire de Génie Chimique, Université Paul Sabatier, CNRS UMR 5503, Toulouse, 31062, Fr.
 SO Desalination 2002, 149(1-3), 101-107
 CODEN: DESNAH; ISSN: 0011-9164
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A nanofiltration membrane was developed by UV-photo-grafting. Sodium p-styrene sulfonate was used to modify a polysulfone ultrafiltration membrane. Membrane cut-off was estimated. Grafted membranes were evaluated for removal of 5 dyes to reuse water in the process house. The effect of different parameters (dye class, pH, the presence of salt) was evaluated. The newly developed membranes showed acceptable performance in terms of flux and rejection. Dye retention was >97%; hydraulic permeability was 0.23-0.28 m³/m²·day at 0.4 MPa. The effect of pH on membrane performance in terms of fouling and retention was established and compared to a commercial membrane (Desal 5DK).
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POL (Pollutant); PYP (Physical process); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process);
 (i.e. salts, dye class, and grafting conditions effect on textile dye wastewater treatment with composite photo-grafted nanofiltration membrane)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 8 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT



●6 Na

PAGE 1-B



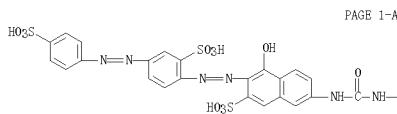
LS ANSWER 9 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:747951 CAPLUS
 DN 137:264561
 TI Ink jet-printing ink compositions containing ethoxylated CS-18 alkylamines with decreased color bleeding during printing on plain paper
 IN Kobayashi, Naomichi; Fujio, Masaya; Goto, Kazuma; Koga, Narumi; Aoyama, Michiko; Higashiyama, Shunichi
 PA Brother Industries Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002285048	A	20021003	JP 2001-85937	20010523 <--
US 20030032697	A1	20030213	US 2002-101376	20020520
US 6768889	E2	20040706		
PRAT JP 2001-85937	A	20010523		

OS MARPAT 137:264561
 AB The composition with surface tension 31-35 mN/m comprises water, a colorant, a water-soluble organic solvent and an ethoxylated alkylamine compound R₁(CH₂CH₂O)_xH(CH₂CH₂O)_yH (I; R = CS-18 alkyl; x + y ≤ 10). Thus, a black ink comprising C. I. Direct Black 154 2, C.I. Direct Black 19 2, glycerol 23, I (R = CS-18 alkyl; and x + y = 5) 0.8 parts and water balanced showed surface tension 34.2 mN/m and no color bleeding during printing on plain paper.
 IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct Red 80
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (ink jet-printing ink comps. containing ethoxylated alkylamines with decreased color bleeding during printing on plain paper)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

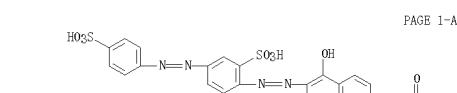
LS ANSWER 10 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:638916 CAPLUS
 DN 137:317813

TI Photoinduced in-plane alignments of liquid crystal molecules on layer-by-layer films and attenuated total reflection properties
 AU Kaneko, Futoshi; Ishikawa, Jun; Shitase, Kenta; Baba, Akira; Shinbo, Kazumari; Kato, Keizo; Advincula, Rigoberto C.
 CS Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Niigata University, Niigata, 950-2181, Japan
 SO Proceedings of International Symposium on Electrical Insulating Materials, 3rd, Himeji, Japan, Nov. 19-22, 2001, 607-610 Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Piscataway, N. J.
 CODEN: ECYSZ; ISBN: 4-88686-063-2
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB The photoinduced in-plane alignments of nematic liquid crystal mols., 5CB, were studied in LC cells prepared with alternate Direct Red 80 and poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) self-assembled films on gold electrodes using the attenuated total reflection (ATR) measurement method. From the ATR curves, in-plane switching properties and alignment of the LC mols. in the LC cells were evaluated during and after irradiation with linearly polarized light. The ATR properties due to the excitation of the SPP were observed, and sensitively changed with re-orientations of the LC mols. by means of irradiation with linearly polarized visible light. Results showed that the direction of the in-plane alignments of the LC mols. were perpendicular to the polarized direction of the irradiation light and could be controlled by the direction of the polarized light.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (photoinduced in-plane alignments of nematic liquid crystal mols. in cells prepared with alternate azo dye and polyelectrolyte self-assembled films on gold electrodes)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)



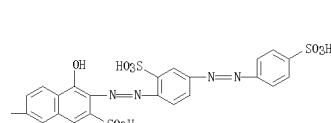
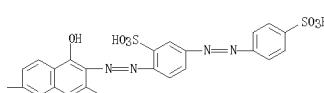
●6 Na

PAGE 1-A



●6 Na

PAGE 1-B



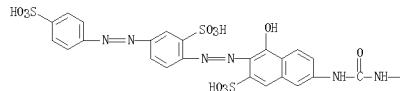
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

LS ANSWER 10 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

(Continued)

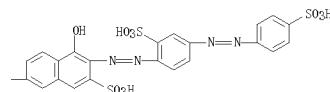
LS ANSWER 26 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2001:897307 CAPLUS
DN 136:168901
TI Improving the environmental and economic aspects of cotton dyeing using a cationised cotton
AU Hauser, Peter J.; Tabba, Adam H.
CS College of Textiles, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 27695,
US
SO Coloration Technology (2001), 117(5), 282-288
CODEN: CTORAZ; ISSN: 1472-3581
PB Society of Dyers and Colourists
DT Journal
LA English
AB One approach to improve the affinity of anionic dyes for cotton is to add cationic dye sites to the fiber. The dyeing behavior of cotton that had been rendered cationic by reaction with 2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride was examined. Dye yields and fastness properties are reported for a number of direct, reactive and acid dyes with the modified fiber. Excellent dye yields and color fastness properties were obtained without the use of electrolytes, multiple rinsings or fixation agents which are normally employed in cotton dyeing.
IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct Red 80
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Used for)
(Improving environmental and economic aspects of cotton dyeing using cationized cotton)
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
(CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●6 Na

PAGE 1-B



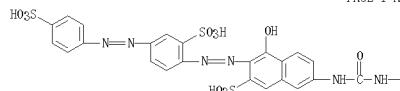
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 26 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

(Continued)

LS ANSWER 30 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2001:587528 CAPLUS
DN 135:304520
TI Molecularly Ordered Low Molecular Weight Azobenzene Dyes and Polycation
Alternate Multilayer Films: Aggregation, Layer Order, and Photoalignment
AU Advincula, Rigoberto C.; Pells, Eric; Park, Mi-kyoung
CS Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, 35294-1240, USA
SO Chemistry of Materials (2001), 13(9), 2870-2878
CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB The application of the layer-by-layer adsorption technique enabled incorporation of molecularly ordered dye layers without applying the Langmuir-Blodgett method. The azobenzene dyes used are Direct Red 80, Direct Blue 71, Acid Blue 113, Chicago Sky Blue or Direct Blue 1, Direct Yellow 50 and the cationic polymers used are poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (PDADMAC; MW = 100000), poly(allylamine hydrochloride) (PAH; MW = 50000-65000), and poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate) (PSS; MW = 70000). A problem with small-mol. dyes is their tendency to aggregate and even phase sep. in polymer matrixes. With the alternate layer-by-layer technique, the aggregation properties of a charged chromophore are self-limiting and are promoted by adsorption to oppositely charged surfaces. The mol. assembly process of the dye-polycation pairs was studied using surface-sensitive spectroscopic and microscopic techniques. Comparison of the layer thickness with the mol. dimensions of the dyes suggests the formation of well-packed monomol. layers depending on the size, spatial orientation, and aggregation limit of each pair. The polycation charge d. and salt concentration play an important role in influencing aggregation both before and after adsorption to surfaces. Initial studies with the dye Direct Red 80 showed interesting photoalignment properties with linearly polarized UV-vis light. This method allows the preparation of functional ultrathin films of small-mol. azobenzene dyes for various optical applications.
IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);
PROC (Process)
(orientational order and photoalignment of azobenzene dyes and polycation alternate multilayer films formed through layer-by-layer adsorption)
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
(CA INDEX NAME)

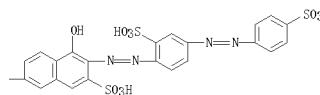
PAGE 1-A



●6 Na

LS ANSWER 30 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

RE. CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 57 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:808681 CAPLUS
 DN 132:51153
 TI Asymmetric triphenodioxazine halopyrimidine reactive dye compositions
 IN Kalweit, Detlef; Wald, Roland
 PA Clariant Finance (BVI) Limited, Virgin I. (Brit.)
 SO U.S., 14 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CMF
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 PI US 6006084 A 19991221 US 1996-698533 19960815 <-
 PRAI US 1996-698533 19960815
 OS MARPAT 132:51153
 GI

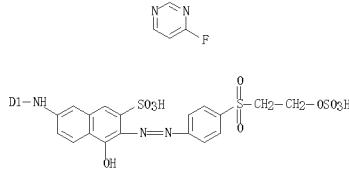
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The reactive dyes I (A1, A2 = H, Br, Cl, Cl-4-alkyl, Cl-4-alkoxy, Ph0; Q = diamino bridging group; R1 = H, optionally substituted Cl-4-alkyl; R2 = H, halogen, Cl-4-alkyl, Cl-4-alkoxy, X = optionally substituted amino, halogenated fiber-reactive group; Y, F, Cl, Cl-4-alkoxy; Z = heterocyclic fiber-reactive group containing 1,3-Cl or F) or its salts alone or in combination with II and III are used as reactive dyes for dyeing or printing hydroxyl-containing or nitrogenous organic substrates, such as leather or fiber material consisting of or comprising natural or synthetic polyamides or natural or regenerated cellulose, the most preferred substrate is cotton. I give good exhaustion and fixation values. Thus, 3-amino-6,13-dichloro-10-(dichlorotriazinylamino)-4,11-triphenodioxazine-12-sulfonic acid was condensed with the 1:1 adduct of 2,4-diaminobenzenesulfonic acid and 2,4,6-trifluoropyrimidine to give a dye which provided fast deep blue shades on cotton.
 IT 262877-36-4
 RU TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (reactive dye mixts. containing triphenodioxazine halopyrimidines for cotton)
 RN 262877-36-4 CAPLUS
 CN 4,11-Triphenodioxazine-12-sulfonic acid, 3-amino-6,13-dichloro-10-[[4-chloro-6-[[2,6(or 4,6)-difluoro-4(or 2)-pyrimidinyl]amino]-2-(4-fluorophenylamino)-1,3,6-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid and 7-[[2,6(or 4,6)-difluoro-4(or 2)-pyrimidinyl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid and 7-[[2,6(or 4,6)-difluoro-4(or 2)-pyrimidinyl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

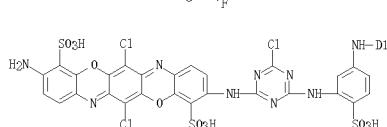
CRN 262877-35-3
 CMF C22 H17 F2 N5 O10 S3
 CCI IDS

LS ANSWER 57 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



D1-F

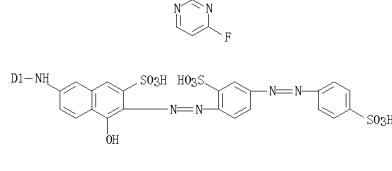
CM 2
 CRN 1888574-36-9
 CMF C31 H16 Cl13 F2 N11 O11 S3
 CCI IDS



D1-F

CM 3
 CRN 1844014-22-0
 CMF C26 H17 F2 N7 O10 S3
 CCI IDS

LS ANSWER 57 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



D1-F

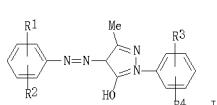
RE. CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 60 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:640626 CAPLUS
 DN 131:279367

TI Ink, color filter, liquid crystal panel, and computer, and process for producing color filter
 IN Kashiwazaki, Akio; Shirota, Katsuhiro; Nakazawa, Koichiro; Hirose, Masashi; Yokoyama, Mayumi; Yamashita, Yoshihisa
 PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 947859	A1	19991006	EP 1999-106587	19990331 <--
EP 947859	B1	20000611		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 11343438	A	19991214	JP 1999-75472	19990319 <--
JP 3969885	B2	20070905		
US 6248482	B1	20010619	US 1999-276514	19990325 <--
PRAI JP 1998-86227	A	19980331		
OS MARPAT 131:279367				
GI				



AB The invention relates to an ink for ink-jet recording, a color filter of a liquid crystal color display device used in color television, personal computers and the like, a process for producing the color filter and a liquid crystal panel employing the color filter. Provided is a novel ink which is suitable for producing a color filter by an ink-jet system. The ink comprising a water-soluble dye (1), where R₁ and R₂ are each independently a H atom, an OH group, a halogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 5 C atoms, a nitro group, a CF₃ group or an SO₃(M₁) group, where M₁ is an alkali metal or NH₄; both R₃ and R₄ are an SO₃(M₂) group, where M₂ is an alkali metal or NH₄.
 IT 25188-41-4, C.I. Direct Red 80
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of ink for ink-jet recording or color filter of liquid crystal display device using)
 RN 25188-41-4 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 100 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:342069 CAPLUS
 DN 127:26110

TI Ink-jet ink for manufacturing liquid crystal display color filter with improved blue tone
 IN Shirota, Katsuhiro; Miyazaki, Ken; Yamada, Satohiko; Nakazawa, Koichiro
 PA Canon K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

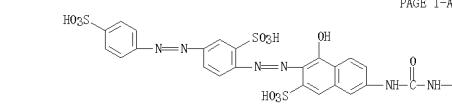
DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09071744	A	19970518	JP 1996-170146	19960628 <--
PRAI JP 1995-163522	A	19950629		

AB The title ink comprises 10-60 % solvent(s) with 150-250² p.p.m. a water-soluble red dye and a water-soluble yellow dye, where the red dye and the yellow dye show specified spectral transmittance at 435 and 610 nm. The ink receptor layer of the color filter may includes an acrylic monomer unit CH₂:CR₁(CONHC₂OR₂) [R₁ = H, CH₃; R₂ = H, Cl-6 alkyl]. The color filter shows improved color contrast.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct red 80
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additional use); USES (Uses)
 (red-dye; ink-jet ink composition comprising)

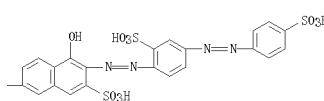
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

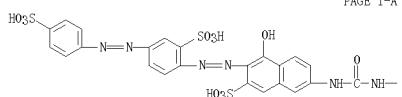


● 6 Na

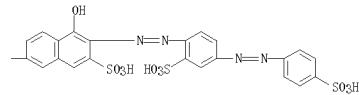
PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 60 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RE. CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

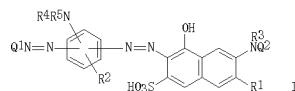
LS ANSWER 125 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:121094 CAPLUS
 DN 124:148711

TI Disazo compounds, inks containing them, and printing therewith
 IN Kenyon, Ronald Wnyford; Gregory, Peter
 PA Zeneca Ltd., UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9531505	A1	19951123	WO 1995-GB1110	19950517 <--
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BT, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT RW: KE, MW, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IR, IT, LU, MG, NL, PT, SE, BE, BJ, CR, CG, CI, OM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 952454	A	19951205	AU 1995-24524	19950517 <--
EP 759956	A1	19970305	EP 1995-918695	19950517 <--
EP 759956	B1	19981007		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE			
JP 10500163	T	19980106	JP 1995-529468	19950517 <--
AT 171973	T	19981015	AT 1995-918695	19950517 <--
US 5766693	A	19980526	US 1997-737613	19970130 <--
PRAI GB 1994-9906	A	19940518		
GB 1994-9923	A	19940518		
GB 1994-17874	A	19940606		
GB 1994-17877	A	19940906		
WO 1995-GB1110	W	19950617		
OS MARPAT 124:148711				
GI				

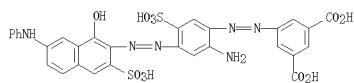


AB The disazo compds. have the formula I [Q1 = (un)substituted Ph or naphthyl; Q2 = H, (un)substituted alkyl or phenyl; R1 = H, SO₃H; R2 = H, HO, -COOH, -SO₃H; (un)substituted alkyl or phenyl; R3 = (un)substituted alkyl or phenyl; R4 = H, (un)substituted alkyl]; provided that the compound does not contain a piperazinyl group. The I and their salts are suitable for use as black colorants in jet-printing inks, especially for printing on plain paper. Thus, 3-H₂NO₂CH₂COOH was diazotized and coupled with 3,4-H₂NO(CH₂)₁₀HNHC₆H₄COOH-4, and the disazo product deacetylated and converted to the NH₄ salt to give a colorant, which (2.5 parts) was dissolved in 100 parts 1:9 diethylene glycol-H₂O and printed on plain paper with a thermal ink-jet printer to give a waterfast neutral black image.
 IT 175683-32-4P

RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (disazo compds. as colorants for black jet-printing inks)

RN 175683-32-4 CAPLUS

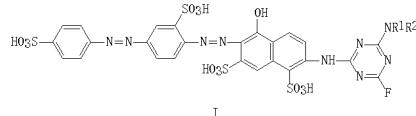
LS ANSWER 125 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 CN 1,3-Benzenediacrylic acid, 5-[[2-amino-4-[[1-hydroxy-7-(phenylamino)-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-sulfophenyl]azo]-, tetraammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●4 NH₃

LS ANSWER 150 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 AN 1994:220380 CAPLUS
 DN 120:220380
 TI Reactive azo dyes, their preparation and use
 IN Jaeger, Horst; Stoehr, Frank Michael
 PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DT	PATENT	LA	German	FAN	CNT	1	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 568874						19931110	A2	19931110	EP 1993-106625	19930423 <-
	EP 568874						19940126	A3	19940126		
	EP 568874						19990908	B1	19990908		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LT										
	DE 4214945							A1	19931111	DE 1992-4214945	19920506 <-
	JP 06016958							A	19940125	JP 1993-125141	19930428 <-
	US 5359042							A	19941025	US 1993-55447	19930429 <-
	PRAI DE 1992-4214945							A	19920506		
OS	MARPAT 120:220380										
GI											



I

AB Bisazo fluorotriazine dyes (I; R1, R2 = H, organic group; NR1R2 = heterocyclic group) for application to cellulosics with good wet fastness are obtained by condensing 2-amino-5-hydroxy-1,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (II) with trifluorotriazine (III) and HNR1R2, followed by coupling with diazotized 2-amino-5-(4-sulfophenylazo)benzenesulfonic acid (IV). Thus, a II+III product was coupled with morpholine followed by coupling with diazotized IV to provide I (NR1R2 = morpholinyl) yellowish red on cotton.

IT 153466-26-3 153466-26-3P 153466-27-4P
 153466-28-5P

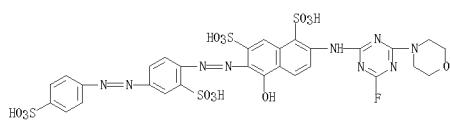
RL IMP (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, as reactive dye for cellulosics)

RN 153466-25-2 CAPLUS

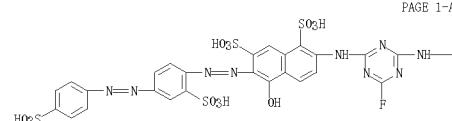
CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[4-fluoro-6-(4-morpholinyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[2-sulfo-4-(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 150 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

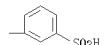


RN 153466-26-3 CAPLUS
 CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[4-[[2-amino-6-[[4-sulfophenyl]azo]phenyl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[2-sulfo-4-(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

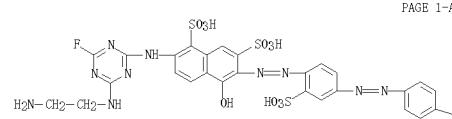


PAGE 1-B



RN 153466-27-4 CAPLUS
 CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[4-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[2-sulfo-4-(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

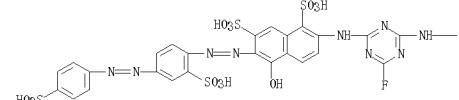


LS ANSWER 150 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

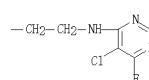
PAGE 1-B

RN 153466-28-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[4-[[2-[(5-chloro-6-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]ethyl]amino]-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[2-sulfo-4-(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 300 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1962:74267 CAPLUS

DN 56:74267

OREP 56:14498f-h

TI Fast dyeing on fibrous materials

IN Hiyama, Hachiro; Manabe, Osamu

PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI JP 36017429 B 19610926 JP 19681208 <--

PRAI JP 19581208

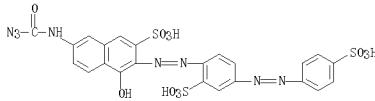
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Dyeing of fibrous materials with a dye containing a C(0)N3 group and subsequent heat treatment are described. An aqueous solution containing 2 g. I is acidified with AcOH. Then, 100 g. silk or wool is soaked therein, kept at <50°, and the dyed product is rinsed with water. It is heated at 80-110° for 15 min, washed with water, soaped, and dried to give fast blue-dyed fiber.

IT 96981-28-3, 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(1-azidoformido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl]azo], trisodium salt (dyeing with)

RN 96981-28-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(1-azidoformido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl]azo], trisodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 8 Na

LS ANSWER 302 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1962:54013 CAPLUS

DN 56:54013

OREP 56:10336b-i,10337a

TI Azo dyes

IN Riat, Henry; Montmollin, Rene de

PA CIBA Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI CH 352426 19610414 CH 19670914 <--

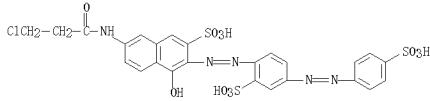
PRAI CH 19570914

AB Cellulosic dyes 1,2,3, x-HO[y, 4-HOS(R)CGHN:N] (HOSS) (C1CH2CH2COONH)ClO4 (I) were prepared 2-Amino-6-naphthol-7-sulfenic acid (II) 239 dissolved in H2O 400 with Na2CO3 5.6 parts, the solution treated portionwise at 25-30° with C1CH2CH2COOCl (III) 14 in PMe 10 with simultaneous dropwise addition of 10% aqueous NaOH to maintain a pH of 5-6, and the product salten out gave 2-(p-chloropropionamido)-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (IV). 2-HNO2H4O2H (V) 17.3 diazotized and coupled with IV 33 gave the monoazo dye, which dyed cotton (according to the Foulard dyeing method) in yellow-orange shades and wool (from an AcOH bath) in fast orange shades. Similarly, dyes were prepared (R, y, x, and shade on cotton given): H, 3, 6, orange; 4-HOSSC6H4:N, 2, 6, red; and H, 2, 7, scarlet.

IT 96745-29-2P, 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl]azo]- (preparation of)

RN 96745-29-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl]azo]- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



LS ANSWER 301 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1962:54014 CAPLUS

DN 56:54014

OREP 56:10337a-c

TI Chromium-containing azo dyes of the pyrazolone series

IN Rückstuhl, Hans

PA Sandoz Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI DE 1064658 19590909 DE 1956-S48813 19560524 <--

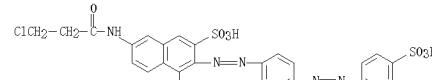
PRAI CH 19550626

AB 2-Hydroxy(or methoxy)-3-nitro-5-chloro (or methyl)benzenediazonium compds. are coupled with 1-[3-[N,N-bis(hydroxymethyl)sulfamoyl]phenyl]-3-methyl-5-pyrazolones and the dyes treated with Cr-compds. to give complex dyes containing <1 mol.-equivalent Cr. The dyes have affinity for wool in neutral baths, and give full bluish red shades on wool, polyamides, silk, leather, etc. They are soluble in Me2CO, Me2NCHO, and tetrahydrofuran and can be used for the dyeing of fibers spun from organic solns. Thus, 10 g parts 2,4,6-H2N(Cl)O2NCH2OH was diazotized and coupled with 34.1 parts 1-[3-[N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl]phenyl]-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone to give a brown-black product, red in dilute NaOH. The azo compounds are chromed to yield a brown-red dye which gave bluish red shades with excellent fastness to light, washing, and milling on wool, polyamides, silk, etc. The dye was easily soluble in Me2CO and could be used for the dyeing of cellulose acetate.

IT 96745-29-2P, 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl]azo]- (preparation of)

RN 96745-29-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl]azo]- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



LS ANSWER 303 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1961:147209 CAPLUS

DN 55:147209

OREP 55:27899b-i,27900a-b

TI Monoazo dyes

IN Jung, Jean Pierre; Schetty, Guido

PA J. R. Geigy Akt.-Ges.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI DE 1101660 19610809 DE 1959-G266500 19590227 <--

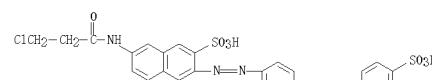
PRAI CH 3661515

AB A method is described for the preparation of orange to red monoazo dyes, suitable for dyeing wool and woollike fibers, of the general formula $\text{A}-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{SO}_3\text{Na}-\text{N}(\text{Z})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}$ (I), where A is a para-substituted phenoxyl group, N is $\text{N}-\text{H}$ or $\text{N}-\text{H}_2$. The Na salt 38.6 of 4-sulfonacetamidophenyl-2-aminobenzenesulfonic acid diazotized and coupled with 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid $\text{N}-\text{ethyl-N-phenylamido}$ 34.2 parts gave I ($\text{A} = \text{p-HOSCH}_2\text{COOH}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{Z} = \text{6-EtN}(\text{Ph})\text{SO}_2\text{H}$, $\text{X} = \text{H}$) brown-red powder, red in hot H2O; it dyes wool from a neutral or weakly acidic, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ -containing bath bluish red shades which are very fast to light and alkali, $\text{O}-(\text{Et}-\text{HO}-\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4-\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ 35.6 diazotized and coupled with 2,6,6-H2N(CH2O)2NH2 40.4 parts gave I ($\text{A} = \text{Et}-\text{HO}-\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4-\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{Z} = \text{6-[EtN}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{SO}_2\text{H}]\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{X} = \text{H}$) red dye, it dyes wool bluish red shades. 2-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid diazotized and coupled with 2,5-DNC10H6SO2NH2 33.4 parts gave I ($\text{A} = \text{7-[MeN}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{SO}_2\text{H}]\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{Z} = \text{H}$) which dyes orange shades. 4-Sulfonacetamidophenyl-2-aminobenzenesulfonic acid 40.5 diazotized and coupled with 2,7-H2N10H6SO2NH2 32.6 parts gave I ($\text{A} = \text{p-(HO-SCH}_2\text{COOH}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{Z} = \text{7-[EtN}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{SO}_2\text{H}]\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{X} = \text{H}$) orange powder, yellow-orange in hot H2O; it dyes orange shades. 2-Amino-4-cyclohexylcarboxyamino-4'-methyl-3'-sulfidophenyl sulfone 46.8 diazotized and coupled with 2,8,6-H2N(CH2O)2NH2 32.8 parts gave I ($\text{A} = 4,3-\text{Me}(\text{HO})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{Z} = \text{6-[MeN}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{SO}_2\text{H}]\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{Y} = \text{OH}$) brown powder, red in hot H2O; it dyes wool bluish red shades.

IT 96745-29-2P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-(3-chloropropionamido)-2-[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)phenyl]phenylazo]- (preparation of)

RN 96745-29-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl]azo]- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

(ed.)

L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

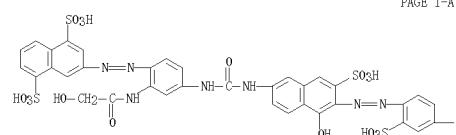
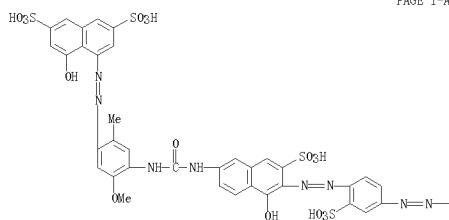
L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

(Continued)

PAGE 1-A

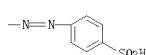
PAGE 1-1

PAGE 1 A



243

PAGE 1-E



RN 104623-37-2 CAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 5-[4-[1-hydroxy-6-[3-[4-(8-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-1-naphthylazo)-6-methoxy-m-tolyl]ureido]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3-sulfonylphenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 104622-52-8 CAPLUS
CN 1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3-[2-glycolamido-4-[3-[5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-6-[2-sulfo-4-(*p*-sulfonylphenoxy)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]ureido]phenylazo]-6-Cl (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

18 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

1000

18 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

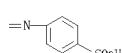
CC1=CC=C(O)C(C(=O)O)C1

RN 108677-03-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, 8-[4-[3-[8-hydroxy-6-sulfo-7-[2-sulfo-p-(p-sulfonylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]ureido]-2,5-xylylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-F



LS ANSWER 307 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1961:121476 CAPLUS

DN 55:121476

OERP 55:22844d-i,22845a-b

TI Triazine azo dyes

IN Andrew, Herbert Francis

PA Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

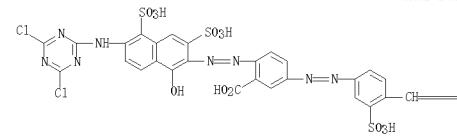
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 864080	19610329	GB 1958-38435	19581128 <-	
DE 1156914		DE		
US 3088893	19620612	US 1959-852982	19591116 <-	
US 3259618	19660705	US 1963-292754	19630703 <-	

AB Dyes of the general formula I but carrying a SO₃H group in each one of the 2 rings of the naphthalene radical were prepared. Diazotized o-HNC6H4COOH (II) coupled with 5,2-Me(MeO)C6H2N₂ (III), rediazoized, and coupled with 2,5,1,7-H2N(HO)C10H4(SO₃H)₂, (IIIa), the tri-Na salt (IV) 11.8 of the resulting amino diazo compound in H2O 400 added with stirring to cyanuric chloride (V) 3.3 in Me2CO, ice, and H2O, and the mixture worked up in the usual manner gave a dye, containing 1.7 atoms organic Cl, which yields violet shades. A similar run with tri-Na salt 11.8 of the amino diazo compound obtained by coupling diazoized II with III, rediazoized, and coupling with 2,5,8,3-H2N(HO)C10H4(SO₃H)₂ gave a dye, containing 2.8 atoms organic Cl, which yields violet shades. Diazoized II coupled with III, rediazoized, and coupled with IIIa, the tri-Na salt of the amino diazo compound converted to the Cu complex (VI), and VI treated with V 5.2 and then Na diethylnemtanilate 9 in the usual manner gave a dye, containing 2.1 atoms organic Cl, which yields blue shades. A similar run with, instead of VI, the Cu complex 24 parts obtained by coupling diazoized 4-nitro-4'-aminostilbene-2,2'-biphenol acid (VII), rediazoized, and coupling with IIIa gave a dye, containing 1.9 atoms organic Cl, which yields brown shades. A similar run with, instead of VI, the Cu complex 24 parts obtained by coupling diazoized VII with o-HNC6H4COOH, rediazoized, and coupling with IIIa gave a dye, containing 1.8 atoms organic Cl, which yields ruby shades. A similar run with, instead of VI, the Na complex 25 parts obtained by coupling diazoized VII with o-HNC6H4COOH, rediazoized, and coupling with IIIa gave a maroon dye containing 2.1 atoms organic Cl. A similar run with, instead of V 5.2, cyanuric bromide 9.3 parts gave a blue dye containing 1.9 atoms organic Br. Diazoized 2,5-(HO)₂C6H3N₂ coupled with VII, rediazoized, and coupled with IIIa, the product converted to the Cu complex the tetra-Na salt (VIII) 21.5 of the Cu complex treated with V 4.8, and the mixture treated with 3.0 Na(O₃S)2C6H3N₂ (IX) 7.0 parts yielded a navy-blue dye containing 0.9 atoms organic Cl. Similarly, instead of IX, m-HNC6H4SO₃Na 6.2 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 0.93 atoms organic Cl; a mixture of IX 3.9 and 2,5-H2N(NaO₃S)C6H3CO₂Na (X) 3.7 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 0.98 atoms organic Cl; and X 7.5 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 1.0 atoms organic Cl. A similar run with, instead of VIII, the tetra-Na salt of the Cu complex obtained by coupling diazoized 2,4-(HO)₂C6H3N₂ with III, rediazoized, and coupling with IIIa and m-HNC6H4SO₃Na 6.2 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 0.94 atoms organic Cl. A similar run with, instead of IX, Na salt 10 parts of 1,8,3,6-H2N(HO)C10H4(SO₃H)₂ gave a navy-blue dye. A similar run with 2,3,6,8-H2N10H₄(SO₃Na)₃ 11.8 instead of IX 7.8 gave a navy-blue dye. The IX replaced by 2,4,6-H2N(NaO₃S)2C6H2O₂ 8 parts in a similar run gave a navy-blue dye. Diazoized 2,5-(HO)₂C6H3N₂ coupled with III, rediazoized, and coupled with an equimolar proportion of IIIa, and the tetra-Na salt 21 of the Cu complex of the resulting amino diazo compound dissolved in H2O 230, and added with stirring to the Na salt 8.8 parts of 2-(3-sulfonanilino)-4,6-dichlorotriazine in aqueous Me2CO at

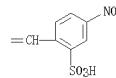
LS ANSWER 307 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
40-5° gave a navy-blue dye contg. 0.9 atom org. Cl. IIIa 10 in H2O 40 added with stirring to V 5.2 in Me2CO 40, H2O 50, and ice 50, stirred 0.5 hr. at 0-2°, treated with 10% aq. Na2CO₃ 7.5 parts and then with diazotized 4-amino-2-methyl-5-methoxyazobenzene-2',5'-disulfonic acid during 5 min. at 0-3°, and worked up gave a dye, contg. 1.8 atoms org. Cl, which yields blue-violet shades.

IT 122595-43-1 Benzene, 2-[6-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-[4-(4-nitro-2-sulfostyryl)-3-sulfophenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 308 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1961:121475 CAPLUS

DN 55:121475

OERP 55:22843g-i,22844a-d

TI Triazine azo dyes

IN Andrew, Herbert Francis

PA Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 863768	19610329	GB 1958-34986	19581081 <-	
GI		For diazoan(s), see printed CA Issue.		
AB		Metabolizable dyes of the general formula I are described; in I, A is an aryl radical free of an ortho OH group, Z is a metabilizable group, R is a substituted or unsubstituted phenylene radical, R' is H or alkyl, X is Cl or Br, Y is Cl, Br, an alkoxy, alkyl, aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, alkylthio, thiocyanato, amino, or substituted amino group, m and p are 1 or 2 and may be the same or different, provided that m is not 2 when p = 1, n is a whole number, and the phenylene or naphthylene radical B may carry substituents. Diazoized 1,8,3,6-H2N(HO)C10H4(SO ₃ H) ₂ coupled with 5,2-Me(MeO)C6H2N ₂ (II), the amino azo compound diazoized and coupled with 2,5,7-H2N(HO)C10H5SO ₃ H in the presence of Na2CO ₃ , the resulting diazo compound heated with dilute aqueous Na2CO ₃ , the tri-Na salt (III) 46.8, CuSO ₄ 5.20, concentrated NH4OH 27, and H2O 900 stirred 20 hrs. at 95°, cooled to 20°, treated with NaCl 50, and filtered, the residue washed, dried, a portion 22 in H2O 250 added with stirring to cyanuric chloride (IV) 4 in Me2CO 50, H2O 50, and ice 10 at 0-5°, stirred 2 hrs. at 0-5°, treated with 10% aqueous Na2CO ₃ 14, Na diethylnemtanilate (V) 9, NaHSO ₄ 1, and NaCl 60, and filtered, and the residue mixed with V 1.8 and NaHSO ₄ 0.5 parts and dried at 20° gave a dye, containing 1.6 atoms organic Cl, which yields yellowish-orange shades. A similar run with the same diazo compound and the tri-Na salt 39.5 parts of the amino diazo dye obtained by coupling diazoized o-HNC6H4COOH with II, rediazoizing and coupling with 2-(4-amino-3-sulfophenylamino)-6-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (VI) gave a dye, containing 1.7 atoms organic Cl, which yields blue shades. A similar run with, instead of III, the tetra-Na salt 44.8 parts of the diamino diazo compound obtained by coupling diazoized 2,5-(HO) ₂ C6H3N ₂ (VII) with II, rediazoized, and coupling with VI yielded a dye, containing 2.1 atoms organic Cl, which yields blue-gray shades. Diazoized VI coupled with II, rediazoized, and coupled with 2-(4-amino-3-sulfophenylamino)-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, the resulting diazo compound converted to the Cu complex, the tetra-Na salt 47.9 of the Cu complex treated with IV 9.3, and the mixture treated with 3.5-(NaO ₃ S)2C6H3N ₂ (VIII) 16.3 parts in H2O at 40-5° during 2.5 hrs. yielded a dye, containing 0.96 atoms organic Cl, which yields gray shades. A similar run with, instead of VIII, m-HNC6H4SO ₃ Na 10.7 parts gave a dye, which yields gray shades. Diazoized VI coupled with II, rediazoized, and coupled with 2,5,8,3-H2N(HO)C10H5SO ₃ H, the diazo compound converted to the Cu complex, and the tri-Na salt 38.9 of the Cu complex treated in the usual manner with IV 9.3 and then m-HNC6H4COONa 10.7 parts gave a dye containing 1.1 atoms organic Cl, which yields purple shades.		

IT 122595-43-1

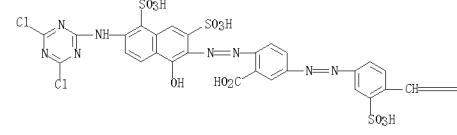
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 122595-43-1 CAPLUS

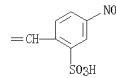
CN Benzene, 2-[6-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-[4-(4-nitro-2-sulfostyryl)-3-sulfophenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 308 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 309 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1961:121474 CAPLUS

DN 55:121474

OREP 55:22843d-g

TI Mono- and disazo triazine dyes

IN Fasciati, Alfred; Gunst, Raymond; Riat, Henri; Seitz, Karl
PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

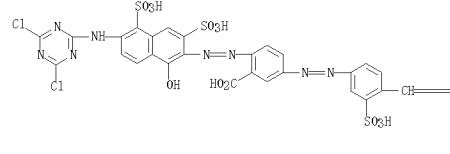
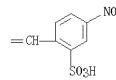
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2945022	19600712	US 1957-682583	19570909	<--
CH 350390		CH		
CH 372401		CH		
DE 1112798		DE		
DE 1112798		DE		
GB 869279		GB		

AB New azo dyes are described of the type DN-NANHX, where X is a 2-halo-4-amino-1,3,5-triazine-6-yl radical of which the amino group contains at most a 12 C atom substituent and when it is an aryl group, also contains a sulfonic acid group, D is the radical of a diazo component, if desired containing azo groups. A is a p-phenylene radical, and in which D and X together contain at least 2 strongly acidic H₂O-solubilizing groups. A mono-azotized azo dye 45% which is obtained by diazotizing cyanuric chloride with NaOH and then with 2-methoxy-5-methylaniline is dissolved in 1500 parts H₂O and neutralized with NaOH. An aqueous suspension of cyanuric chloride (II) 18.5 is added and then dropwise N NaOH 100, then a neutralized solution of aniline-3-sulfonic acid 17.3, and finally Na₂CO₃ 10 parts. After standing several hours at 30-40°, the dye is salted out, filtered off, and dried. It dyes cotton reddish yellow. Similarly, the dye from diazotized I and 3-acetamidoaniline (III) is condensed with II and aqueous NH₃ giving a reddish yellow dye; aniline-2-sulfonic acid is condensed with II and then with di-Na 2-[4-(4-amino-2-methylphenylazo)-2-methylphenylazo]naphthalene-4,8-disulfonate, giving a yellow orange dye; and the dye from diazotized 4-amino-3,4'-disulfaoazobenzene coupled with III is condensed with II and treated with aqueous NH₃ giving a yellow orange dye. Dyeing procedures are given.

IT 122595-43-1
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))RN 122595-43-1 CAPLUS
CN 55:18119d-f
TI Triazine azo dyes
IN Riat, Henri
PA C I B A Ltd.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN. CNT 1

LS ANSWER 309 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 310 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1961:96319 CAPLUS

DN 55:96319

OREP 55:18119d-f

TI Triazine azo dyes

IN Riat, Henri

PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

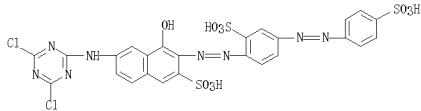
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CH 350052	196001231	CH		<--

AB New azo dyes for coloring cellulose textiles are prepared by condensing 2-amino-4-phenol-6-sulfonic acid (I) containing at least one secondary amino group with a 1,3,5-triazine, and then coupling it with a diazo compound to obtain a product of the formula 2,6,7,8-₄-(ZN-N)(HO)C₁₀H₄, where R is 2,4-dihalo-₄-triazin-6-yl. Y is an amino group which may be substituted, and Z is the residue of a diazo component, which contains at least 1 H₂O-soluble group. Thus, 17.3 parts aniline-4-sulfonic acid is diazotized and coupled with 24 parts I and the monoazo dye is condensed with 18.5 parts cyanuric chloride (II) to form a dye, orange-red in H₂O, which colors cotton clear, wash-, and light-fast red tones from a strongly Na₂CO₃ or NaOH bath. Similarly, I, diazotized aniline-2-sulfonic acid and II give a reddish orange powder, which is orange-red in H₂O, and colors cotton scarlet-red; and I, diazotized 4-amino-3,4'-disulfaoazobenzene, and II give a dye, Bordeaux red on cotton.

IT 121656-12-7, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 7-[4-(4-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-
RL: PREP (Preparation)

RN 121656-12-7 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 7-[4-(4-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



LS ANSWER 311 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1960:13752 CAPLUS

DN 54:13752

OREP 54:2753c-g

TI Chlorotriazinyl azo dyes

IN Fasciati, Alfred

PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2891941		19590623	US 1957-668336	19570627 <--
CH 364072		CH		
CH 364855		CH		
DE 1100207		DE		
DE 1105541		DE		
GB 847635		GB		
GB 847635		GB		

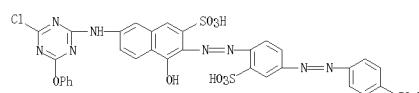
AB 4-Chloro-6-methoxy- and phenoxy-s-triazin-2-ylamino derivs. of sulfonated azo dyes give wash-fast dyes on cellulose fibers. Thus, a solution of cyanuric chloride (I) 18.4 parts in MeOH 400 (by volume) is cooled to 0°, treated with H₂O₂ 2 and finely powdered Na₂CO₃ 9.3, stirred for 2 hrs. at 0° and for 2 hrs. at 20-45°, cooled to 5°, treated with a solution of 2,4-(H₂N)₂C₆H₃OSO₃H 18.8 (Na salt) in H₂O 700 parts, then with 4 NaOH 200 parts by volume, stirred for 3 hrs. at 30-35°, precipitated with HCl and 15% NaCl and filtered. The condensation product 31.5 is diazotized, neutralized with NaHCO₃ 15 and added to a solution of 1,8,3,6-(BzNH)₂C₆H₄SO₃H 42.3 (alkali salt) in H₂O 400 and anhydrous Na₂CO₃ 15 parts at 0°. The blue-red dye is precipitated with HCl, filtered, washed with KCl solution, and dried at 70° in vacuo.

Similarly, the 4-chloro-2,4-dichloro-6-methoxy-s-triazin-2-ylamino deriv. of 6,4-(H₂N)₂C₆H₃OSO₃H 29.3 parts to give a bluish red dye. A yellow dye is prepared by diazotizing 2,4-(H₂N)₂C₆H₃OSO₃H 20.3, coupling in AcOH solution with 3-AcNH₂C₆H₃NH₂ 16, reacting cold with I 18.4 at pH 5.5-6 in the presence of 2N Na₂CO₃ 50, then treating at room temperature with an aqueous solution of PhOH 9.4 parts and enough Na₂CO₃ to maintain a pH of 8.5-9. A scarlet dye is prepared by treating 3-(4-acetamido-2-sulfophenylazo)-4-hydroxy-7-(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-ylamino)-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid 62.7 in H₂O 2000 with PhOH 9.4 parts and sufficient aqueous Na₂CO₃ to maintain pH 8-9. Diazoated 4,3-(H₂N)₂C₆H₃OSO₃H is coupled with 7,4,2-(AcNH)₂C₆H₃NH₂ 16, the acetyl group is saponified with NaOH and a solution of the amine azo dye 60.7 in H₂O 2000 is reacted with I 18.4 parts for 1 hour at 0-5°. The mixture is neutralized with 10% Na₂CO₃, then treated with PhOH 9.4 parts and enough Na₂CO₃ to maintain pH 8-8.5, yielding a red dye.

IT 122446-58-6P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-(4-chloro-6-phenoxy-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-
RL: PREP (Preparation)

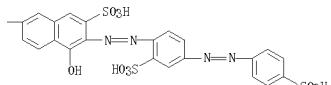
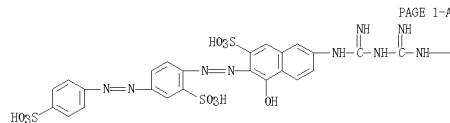
CN 122446-58-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-(4-chloro-6-phenoxy-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



LS ANSWER 312 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1960-13749 CAPLUS
 DN 54-13749
 OREF 54-2752d-h
 TI Biguanide azo dyes
 IN Long, Robert S.; Tsang, Sien-Moo
 PA American Cyanamid Co.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 PI US 2896332 19590804 US 1957-697765 19571121 --
 AB Dyes of the structure $\text{RNHC}(\text{NH})\text{NH}(\text{NH})\text{NHR}'$ in which R and R' are radicals of azo dyes (not necessarily the same) are good for all-round application. When R and R' are properly substkd., the dyes can be metalized. 6-Amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid 48 (I) and Na dicyandiamide (II) 22.3 in H₂O 1000 are heated for several hrs. at 90-95°, Na HCl being added to maintain pH at 4.5. Neutralization and evaporation to dryness give a monoguanide (III). III is treated with diazotized aniline (IV) 9.6 to give a monoazo dye (V). V 34.6 and I 28.5 give a biguanide (VI) which readily couples with diazo compds. Tetrazotized dianisidine 1.22 is treated with di-Na 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonate 1.78 and the resulting slurry treated with VI 3.54 to give a dye which colors cotton reddish blue. V 243.0 of 40% paste and V 7.8 give 1,6'-bis(4-hydroxy-4-*n*-naphthyl)biguanide (VII). V 10.0, 4-Aminobenzeno-3,4'-disulfonic acid 8.6 is diazotized and treated with VII 5.86 to give a dye which is a direct brilliant red dye. 2-Aminobenzo-4'-sulfonic acid 4.47 and VII 5.86 give a dye which is then coppered and is made capable of giving reddish purple dweings. 4-Aminobenzeno-4'-sulfonic acid 5.82 and VII 5.86 give a material which gives direct bluish red dweings on cotton. Diazotized IV 1.86 and VII 5.89 give a scarlet precipitate which dyes cotton yellowish scarlet. 6-Aminophenol 48 and II 17.8 give 1,5-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)biguanide (VIII), m. 227° (decomposition). VIII 3.82 and diazotized 7-amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid 6.05 give a yellow dye. Diazotized p-nitroaniline 2.76 and VIII 3.83 give a dye which colors acetate rayon and polyacrylonitrile fiber yellow.

IT 108675-94-1P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-[iminobis(imidocarbonylimino)]bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylazo)phenylazo]-
 RL: P-RE (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 108675-94-1 CAPLUS
 CN 1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-[iminobis(imidocarbonylimino)]bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



LS ANSWER 313 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1959-59553 CAPLUS
 DN 53-59553
 OREF 53-10778e-i, 10779a-h
 TI Mono-, bis-, and polyazo dyes
 IN Hues, Richard; Boedeker, Hermann
 PA Farberke Hoechst AG vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 PI DE 870853 19530504 DE 1943-F5711 19430418 --
 AB Azo dyes (I) were described suitable for dyeing wool and cellulose fibers, silk, mixed fabrics, and leather, also metalized, especially in the lightfastness of dyes according to Gen. 158,902. I were prepared by reaction of diazo, diazo azo, and tetrazo compds. with compds. having the general formula $\text{R}-\text{OC(=O)NHCOCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO(=O)NH}-\text{R}'$, in which R is H or an acyl residue, and R' is a single bond or an aminoalkyl, aminoaryl, or aminoacetyl group. The raw materials were chosen to give a dye with $\pi\pi$ solubilizing group and dyes with metal complex forming groups could be converted to the corresponding compds. Thus, PhNH₂ 9.3 was diazotized and coupled at room temperature with the aqueous solution of mono-Na salt of 1,8,3,6-AcCH₂CO₂Na (II), (S03H)₂23.3 g. and excess NaCO₃, the I formed salted out gave a water-soluble, red powder, dyeing wool from an acid bath in a bright-red shade. Similarly, I were prepared (diazo compound, coupling component, and shade given): 2-NH₂-C₆H₄COOH, 1,5,7-AcCH₂CO₂Na (II), red on wool, afterchromed reddish brown, 1,2,3-H₂NCH₂COOH (III), 2,5,7-AcCH₂CONHCO₂Na (IV), mixed fabric wool/rayon staple from viscose Bordeaux red on aftertreatment with Cr acetate and CuSO₄; 2 moles I, 1 mole 2,8,6-AcCH₂CONHCO₂Na (V), the mixed fabric aftertreated as above yellowish brown, and 4-H₂NCH₂CO₂Na (VI) 2-H₂NCH₂CO₂Na (VII) 15.6 was added slowly to a solution of 1,2,5-H₂N(HO)C₆H₃Me 12.5 in 2HCl 1.6, Na₂SO₃ 15 parts, and water. The precipitated violet aminoazo dye was filtered off, dissolved in water and alkali, and diazotized at 15°. The brown suspension of the diazo compound was filtered off, pasted with water, and coupled with IV 19 parts in presence of Na₂CO₃ to give a brown dye. It dyed on CuSO₄K₂CrO₄-treated mixed fiber a Bordeaux shade. Diazotized VIII 15.6 was coupled at room temperature with an HCl solution of 1,2,5-H₂N(MeO)C₆H₃Me 13.8, adding dropwise a NaCO₃ solution until complete coupling, the aminoazo dye diazotized, and coupled at room temperature with IV 19 parts in excess Na₂CO₃ to give a tetraazo compound and the mixed fiber a bright reddish brown shade. Aftertreatment with CuSO₄-K₂CrO₄ gave a bright reddish brown. Similarly, a hexabiazoso dye was prepared from VI, 1,2,5-H₂NCH₂CO₂Na (VII) 15.6, and 1,8,3,6-AcCH₂CONHCO₂Na (VIII) 2-H₂NCH₂CO₂Na (VII) 15.6, dyeing the mixed fiber copper-brown on aftertreatment redbrown. The aminoazo dye from 1,2,5-H₂N(HO)C₆H₃Me (IX) 32.6 indirectly diazotized was coupled with 1,3-H₂NCH₂CO₂Na (X) 14.5; the product was indirectly diazotized and coupled with IX 14.5; the hexabiazoso dye was diazotized, and coupled at 0° with IV 22.6 g. to give a hexakisazo compound, dyeing cotton a reddish brown shade. 4,4'-H₂NCH₂CO₂Na (XI) 18.4 was tetrazotized, the clear solution combined at 5° with an aqueous solution of salicylic acid 15 and Na₂CO₃ 40, and the precipitated diazo compound combined in soda-alkaline solution at room temperature with an aqueous solution of II 29.5 g. to give a I dyeing the mixed fiber from a weakly AcOH bath in a yellow shade; aftertreatment with CuSO₄-K₂CrO₄ gave a yellow-brown shade. Similarly, a tetrakisazo dye was prepared from

LS ANSWER 313 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 diazotized VIII, 1,7-C10H6(NH2)SO3Na (92.8%) and, after diazotization, with 1,6-AcCH2CONHClOH6OH (m. 145-7°) it dyed the mixed fiber, aftertreated with metal salts, e.g., CrF5, in red-brown shades. IV 34.5 in 500 water was weakly acidified with concd. AcOH. The soln. was stirred with AcONa 3H2O 12, Ac2O 15 added dropwise at 20° and stirred for 3 hrs., then AcONa 16 was added, a filtered soln. was distilled 1,2E304 40001 18.8 g. The yellow dye was washed off, washed with water and washed in the water bath with a dil. ac. soln. of Na2CO3, the I potd. with NaCl, washed with water and dissolved with excess Na2CO3, and the soln. of indirectly diazotized 1,4,3-(4-H2NCH2CONH)C6H4SO3H (90%) 30.2 g. added to give a disazo compd. dyed the mixed fiber scarlet-red. The disazo dye from diazotized 1,2,3,5-H2N(HO)C6H2(NO2)2 and 2,5,7-(4-AcCH2CONH)C10H5(OH)SO3Na dyed in copper-brown shades, on aftercoppering in a red-brown shade. The tetrakisazo dye from diazotized VI (88%) and a soln. from 2,5,7-[4,3-H2N(HOSS)C6H3NH]C10H5(OH)SO3Na and diketene, sol. in water with a dark-red color, in concd. H2SO4 with a blue-violet color, dyed wool from an acid bath red-brown. The dye prep'd. from VII was indirectly diazotized, and the tetrazo compd. combined with 1,3-C6H4OH2 to dye red-brown and on aftertreatment with K2CrO4-CuCl2 or by developing with diazotized 4-H2NCH2-NC6H4SO3H- 32.1 g. was combined slowly at 15° in presence of excess AcONa with an aq. soln. of 2,5,x,7-AcCH2CONH(4-MeCH2SO2)C10H5(OH)SO3H (63%), prep'd. from 4-MeCH2SO2Cl and 2,5,x-AcCH2CONH(C10H5(OH)SO3H) split off of the Ac group and reacted with dilute NaOH until 1. After complete coupling the yellow dye was stirred in the reaction mixt. with dil. NaOH until the 4-MeCH2SO2 group split off, and the AcOH-neutralized soln. treated with NaCl to give a dye. It dyed yellow shades which aftertreated with X turned brick-red, with diazotized 1,2,4-H2N(MeO)C6H3NO2 turned Bordeaux red, which on addition of CuSO4 gave a brown-red. The tetrakisazo dye prep'd. from diazotized 1,7,3-H2N10H5(OH)SO3H, 1,2,5-H2N(MeO)C6H3Me and IV dyed in reddish shades, development with diazotized X gave a dark-red which on aftercoppering turned brown-red. The aq. soln. of the disazo dye 65.5, prep'd. from 2 moles diazo compd. of 1,2,4-H2N(HO)C6H3NO2 and 1 mole of IV was refluxed for 12 hrs. with CuSO4.5H2O 50 g. The Cu-contg. I was a dark-brown powder, sol. in concd. H2SO4 with a yellow-green color and dyeing wool from an acid bath in red-brown shades.

IT 104511-45-7P, Benzoic acid, 2-[7-[2-[2-carboxy-4-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]acetoacetamido]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-

RL: PREP (Preparation)

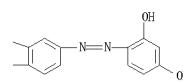
6-CNT (Preparation)

RN 104511-45-7 CAPLUS

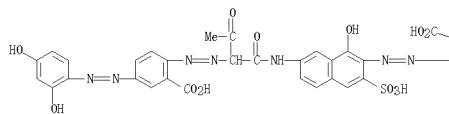
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[7-[2-[2-carboxy-4-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]acetoacetamido]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 313 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-A



LS ANSWER 314 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1959-9354 CAPLUS

DN 53:9354

OSRF 53:1741i, 1742a-e

TI Polyazo dyes containing stilbene groups

IN Kapeler, Markus; Schweizer, August; Wehrli, Walter

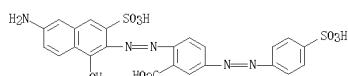
PA Sandoz Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CH 323915	CH	1957/10/15	CH	<--
AB	Fast dyes for cellulose fibers were obtained on after-treatment with Cu or Na salt of the products of the condensation of I with:			
	4-dinitro-2,5-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (I) simultaneously or successively with a total of at least 1.5 mols. of amino azo compds., at least one of which has the structure 1,2,3-x-HO(R'N-NR'N')HOSS)C10H4N6X, where X is H or a lower alkyl group, R' is a substituted phenyl or naphthyl group containing a group ortho to the azo group capable of complexing with metals, and R is a mono- or polynuclear aryl group. Thus, 27.7 parts 4-aminoazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid (II), 57.1 parts alkaline coupling product (III) of diazotized 3-carboxy-4-aminoazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid (IV) with 2-amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulfonic acid (V), and 43 I in 1000 3% NaOH were refluxed for 12 hrs. The precipitate (VI) formed on neutralization with HCl and addition of 50 NaCl was filtered, washed with dilute NaCl, dried, and dissolved in 1200 water. After addition of 25 CuSO4.5H2O and 50 25% NaOH in concentrated aqueous solution, the Cu-containing product was formed on heating for 1 hr. at 75° and precipitated with NaCl as a dark powder. Cotton or rayon immersed in an aqueous solution of this powder or treated first with an aqueous solution of VI followed by treatment with the Cu salt solution was dyed a light-fast brown. A greenish brown dye was obtained by replacing III with 55.1 parts of the alkaline coupling product of diazotized 4-amino-4'-hydroxyazobenzene-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid and V. I 430 and II 277 in 3% NaOH 10,000 were stirred for 12 hrs. at 70°, treated with 1500 NaCl to precipitate the by-product, and the filtrate treated with 1500 NaCl to precipitate the monocondensation product (VII). An olive-green dye was obtained on condensing 68.9 purified VII with 57.1 alkaline coupling product of diazotized 2-methyl-4-amino-5-methoxyazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid with V followed by treatment with CuSO4 for 9 hrs. at 90°. Greenish brown dyes were obtained when 68.9 VII was condensed with 54.3 of the alkaline coupling product of diazotized 3-amino-4-hydroxyazobenzene-3'-sulfonic acid and V or with 59.3 alkaline coupling product of diazotized 1-(3-amino-4'-hydroxyphenylazo)naphthalene-5-sulfonic acid and V and then treated with CuSO4 in the presence of NaOH.			
IT	112046-46-5, Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-5-(p-sulfophenylazo)-115101-33-2, Benzoic acid, 6-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi- (azo dye from)			
RN	112046-46-5 CAPLUS			
CN	Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-5-(p-sulfophenylazo)- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

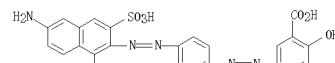


RN 115101-33-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 6-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-

LS ANSWER 314 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

(Continued)



LS ANSWER 316 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1959:9282 CAPLUS

DN 53:9282

OREP 53:1721g-i

TI Individuality of direct dyes

AU Brooks, Robert A.

CS E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, DE

SO Dyes (1958), 120, 161-4

DT Journal available

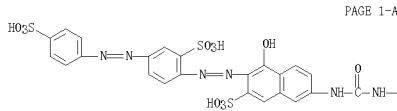
LA Unavailable

AB Substantive dye structures have common features, i.e., extended systems of alternating single and double bonds, sites for H bonding, and water-solubilizing groups. While the rate of dyeing increases with temperature, the affinity at equilibrium decreases. The affinity of a given dye is the same for all types of cellulosic fibers. Substantivity decreases as the number of sulfonate groups increases. The effect of salt on dyeings is due to a common Na ion effect. The effect of resin finishes depends on the dye used. The chemical structure of 5 dyes (C.I. Direct Yellow 12, C.I. Direct Brown 2, D.I. Direct Blue 76, C.I. Direct Red 80, and C.I. Direct Blue 86) is examined, and correlations between dyeing behavior and structure are discussed.

IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct Red 80
(structure of, dyeing behavior and)

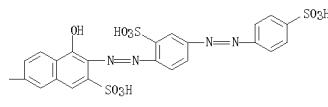
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-(2-(4-sulfonylphenyl)diazaryl)phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)



●6 Na

PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 316 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1958:58828 CAPLUS

DN 52:58828

OREP 52:10595a-d

TI Biguanide salts of naphtholsulfonic acids

IN Long, Robert S.; Tsang, Sien Moo

PA American Cyanamid Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

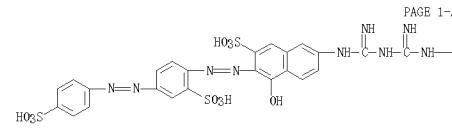
PI US 2826606 19580311 US 1956-562607 19560131 <--

AB An intermediate is prepared for dyes of the general formula $R'NHC(NH)NHCO(NH)R$, where R is a hydroxynaphthyl radical and R' is the radical of J acid (I). The dyes are prepared by the reaction of $NH_2CN(2)$ (II) with I and treatment of the intermediate substituted cyanoguanidine with a 2m mol. I or with a different $ClOH_2N(2)$. These products can be diazotized and coupled to give azo dyes with the biguanide linkage. Thus, a mixture of I 48 and the Na salt of II 22.3 in water 1000 parts was heated for several hrs. at 90-95°, and 5N HCl was added to maintain pH at about 4.5; the mixture was neutralized and 7,5,2-HOSSClOH5(OH)NHC(NH)NHCO (III) isolated by evaporation. Diazotized PINH 9.6 was added to a solution of III 32.2 and NaClO 53 in water 250 parts, the mixture stirred overnight and filtered, and the product (IV) washed with brine and dried. 28.5 g of IV 34.6 in water 280 parts was heated for 24 hrs. and then filtered. The product (V) was washed with salt solution, purified by dissolving in alkali, and reprecipitated to give a compound readily coupling with diazo compounds in the free position ortho to the OH group. In a similar manner were prepared (diazo component(s), the coupling component(s), and color of dyed fabric given): tetrazotized disanisidine, R salt and V, reddish blue; diazotized 4,4'-H2N(HO3S)C6H3N:NC6H4SO3H-4, biguanide (VI) substituted in 1 and 5 position by I, brilliant red; diazotized 3'-amino-4'-methoxybenzenesulfonic acid and VI, after coppered reddish purple; diazotized 4-H2NCH2N:NC6H4SO3H-4 and VI, bluish red; diazotized PINH and VI, yellowish scarlet. III and 2,6-H2NC1OH6OH react readily.

IT 108675-94-1P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-(iminebis(imidocarbonylimino))bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo]-

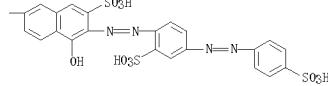
RN 108675-94-1 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-(iminebis(imidocarbonylimino))bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



LS ANSWER 316 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 316 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1958:3945 CAPLUS

DN 52:3945

OREP 52:737a-b

TI Derivatives of 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid

IN Ackermann, Franz

PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

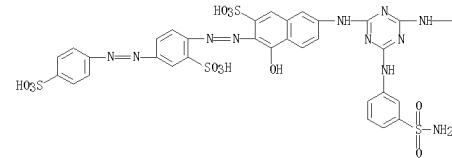
PI US 2805999 19570910 US 1956-188072 195601002 <--

AB See Swiss 281,107 (C.A. 47, 10237b).

IT 120857-72-9

(Derivatives from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 120857-72-9 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-(p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino- β -triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 318 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1958:3944 CAPLUS

DN 52:3944

OREP 52:737a

TI Leuco sulfuric acid esters of anthraquinone vat dyes

IN Opliger, Walter

PA Durand & Huguenin A.-G.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI US 2803630 19570820 US 1955-486736 19550207 <--

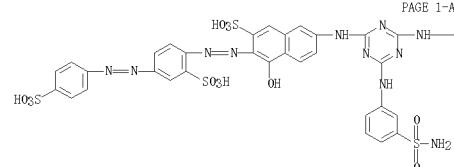
AB See Swiss 315,597 (C.A. 51, 15962g).

IT 120857-72-9

(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 120857-72-9 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

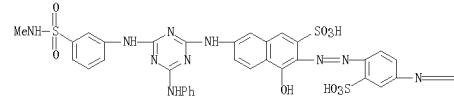


PAGE 1-B

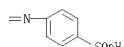
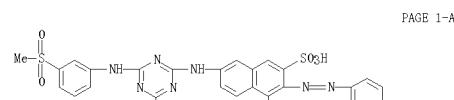


LS ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

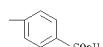
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

RN 109534-73-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-[m-(methylsulfonyl)anilino]-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-B

RN 119482-39-2 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1958:3943 CAPLUS

DN 52:3943

OREP 52:736f-i, 737a

TI Disazo dyes

IN Wehrli, Walter; Benz, Jakob

PA Sandoz Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI US 2722527 19551101 US 1954-439919 19540628 <--

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Substantive diazo dyes are prepared of formula I, where X is a primary, secondary, or tertiary amino group and R is a benzene radical containing a water-solubilizing group, by replacing one of the 2 or 3 Cl present in a chlorinated radical of the diazo compound obtained from diazotized 4-amino-1,1'-azobenzene-3,4'-disulfonic acid (II) and 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (III) (the coupling takes place in ortho position to the OH group) and replacing the other Cl by PNH2, which is substituted by a water-solubilizing group. The 3rd Cl, if present, is replaced by OH or a primary, secondary, or tertiary amine. The replacement reaction can be carried out in any desired order. Thus, 60.7 parts of the amine diazo compound from diazotized II and 2-acetamido-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid in 400 ml water is treated with 18.4 cyanogen chloride (IV) in 300 g ice-ether for 1.5 hr at 0-3°, heated to 25°, and treated with a solution of 17.2 parts 1-aminobenzeno-3-sulfonic acid, previously heated to 80°, in 150 water at 45° for 1 hr, then with 20 parts PNH2 at 95° for 1.5 hrs., then with 10 parts NaOH in 30 water to give a red powder which dyes cotton in vivid red shades of good fastness. 1-Amino-4-methoxybenzene instead of PNH2 in this reaction gives a similar dye. Similarly, 1-aminobenzeno-4-sulfonic acid, IV, III, PNH2, and diazotized II give another red cotton dye.

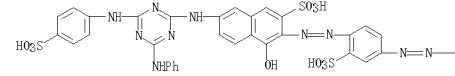
IT 109505-10-4P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[[4-anilino-6-[m-(methylsulfonyl)anilino]-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 109534-73-8P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-[m-(methylsulfonyl)anilino]-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 119482-39-2P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 119853-28-0P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 120857-72-9P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- RU PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)

RN 109505-10-4 CAPLUS

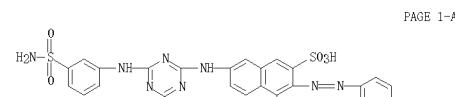
CN 109505-10-4 CAPLUS
1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[[4-anilino-6-[m-(methylsulfonyl)anilino]-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

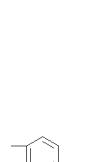
PAGE 1-A



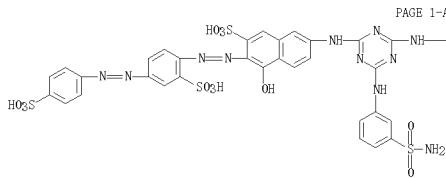
PAGE 1-B

RN 119853-28-0 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-B

RN 120857-72-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 320 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1958:932 CAPLUS

DN 52:932

OREP 52:137a-b

TI Electrode bundles for electrolysis of aluminum

IN Schmitt, Hans

PA Aluminum-Industrie-A.-G.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

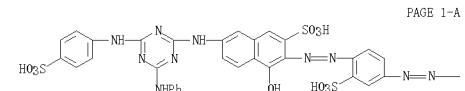
PI CH 321961 19570715 CH

AB Bundles of electrodes used in large industrial installations for Al electrolysming from melts are held against the frame containing them by pushing a pair of cast iron pieces between every 2 electrodes in the bundle. The cast iron pieces are pressed apart by a wedge of Cu. Thus the individual C electrodes are pressed against the frame. During electrolysis, the Cu wedge is driven deeper between the cast iron pieces to hold the bundle of electrodes tight.

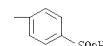
IT 119482-39-2 (Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 119482-39-2 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 321 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1958:931 CAPLUS

DN 52:931

OREP 52:1361,137a

TI Baked carbon anodes for electrolysming of aluminum from melts

IN Schmitt, Hans

PA Aluminum-Industrie-A.-G.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI CH 321592 19570629 CH

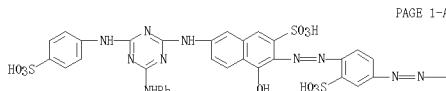
AB The upper part of the C anodes used in the electrolysmis of Al is consumed by the burning because of the high temperature of the melt. An Al cover over the top of the electrode keeps them from burning so that the C anodes can be fully utilized for the electrolysmis. When the top of the anode is lowered into the melt during the later stage of the electrolysmis, the Al dissolves.

IT 119482-39-2

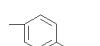
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 119482-39-2 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 322 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1957:103283 CAPLUS

DN 51:103283

OREP 51:18614c-d

TI Aromatic diazo and azo compounds. XXI. New yellow dyes related to Chloramine Yellow

AU Poskocil, Jaroslav; Allan, Zdenek J.

SO Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (1957), 22,

549-57

CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765

DT Journal

LA German

AB Unavailable

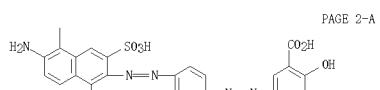
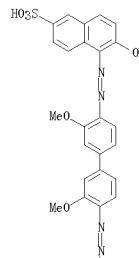
IT 108670-00-4

(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 108670-00-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 6-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-bisphenylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



LS ANSWER 323 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1957:103282 CAPLUS
DN 51:103282

OREP 51:18613h-3, 18614a-c

TI Azo dyes. XII. Azo dyes from 4,4'-bis(aminonanilino)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid
AU Horada, Kozo; Murata, Kazuya
CS Nittohama Univ.
SO Himehama Daigaku Kogakubu Kenkyu Hokoku (1957), 6, 73-5
CODEN: HIDKAA; ISSN: 0018-2060
DT Journal Article
LA Unavailable
AB Na 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonate (45 g.), 25 g. Na₂CO₃, and 1 g. CuCl in 500 cc. water is boiled with 3 g. p-chloroaniline in 200 cc. alc. for 15 hrs., the alc. distilled off, and the product salted out with NaCl to yield 20 g. (31%) Na 4,4'-bis(aminonanilino)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonate (III). The mixture of 1 g. III, 3 g. concentrated HCl, and 9 cc. water is heated, cooled to 0-5°, tetrazotized with 0.3 g. NaNO₂ and 3 cc. water, poured gradually into the mixture of 0.9 g. croceic acid, 5 g. Na₂CO₃, and 30 cc. water, kept at 10° for 1 hr., warmed to 80°, and salted out to yield 1.7 g. (91%) Na 4,4'-bis(8-sulfo-2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazoanilino)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonate, black powder, dyes vegetable fiber reddish violet. Similarly were prepared the following Na 4,4'-bis(R)-anilino)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonates: R, appearance, yield, and dyeing color of vegetable fiber, given: 7-sulfon-2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo, black powder, 81%, dark violet; 3-sulfon-2-amino-1-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, black powder, 35%, bluish violet; 3-sulfon-2-amino-1-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, dark-brown powder, 64%, reddish violet; 3,6-disulfon-2-amino-1-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, dark-violet powder, 53%, dark red; 6-sulfon-2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo, black powder, 95%, violet; 3-sulfon-2-amino-1-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, black powder, 90%, dark blue; 6,8-disulfon-2-amino-1-naphthylazo, reddish violet, 63%, orange; 3,6-disulfon-1-amino-8-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, black powder, 58%, pink; 7-sulfon-2-amino-5-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo, dark-brown powder, 84%, dark red to violet; 4-sulfon-1-amino-2-naphthylazo, dark violet, 60%, dark pink; and 6-sulfon-2-amino-1-naphthylazo, dark-brown powder, 54%, light red to pink.

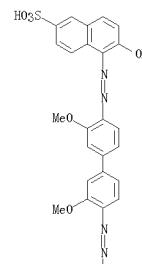
IT 108670-00-4 CAPLUS
RN 108670-00-4 Salicylic acid, 5-[4-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3-carboxyphenoxy]azo-

(as structure for Reoxofix Marine Blue SL)

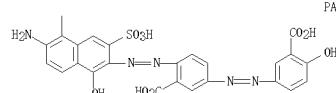
CN 108670-00-4 Benzoic acid, 6-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi-(6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 323 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



LS ANSWER 324 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1957:79218 CAPLUS
DN 51:79218

OREP 51:14276a-b

TI Water-insoluble disazo dyes
PA Farberke Hoechst AG vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning
DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 774676	19570515	GB 1952-29000		19521117 <--

AB See Ger. 899,696 (C.A. 48, 7810d).

IT 119482-28-0

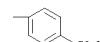
TI Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961)

RN 119482-28-0 CAPLUS

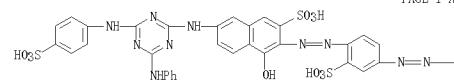
CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-p-sulfonanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 324 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

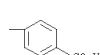
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-A

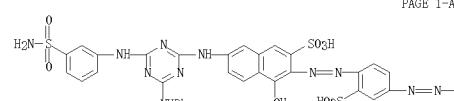


PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 324 OF 332 CAPLUS
CN 119853-28-0 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



LS ANSWER 325 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1957:79217 CAPLUS

DN 51:79217

OERF 51:14275f-i, 14276a

TI Triazine disazo dyes

PA Sandoz Ltd.

DI Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI GB 766015 19570116 GB 1954-19904 19540707 <--

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

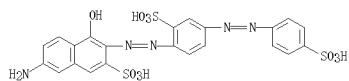
AB Substantive disazo dyes of the general formula I, where R is a radical of the benzene series, containing a water-solubilizing group, and X is halogen, OH, NH₂, or the residue of a primary or secondary amine, dye cotton and regenerated cellulose fibers in vivid scarlet to red shades of good fastness to light, washing, and perspiration. I are prepared by condensing (in any order) a triazine containing 3 replaceable halogen atoms, bound to C atoms, with the amino disazo compound formed by coupling diazotized 4-aminoazobenzene-3,4'-disulfonic acid (II) with 6-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid in the 2-position of the latter, further condensing with an aniline containing a water-solubilizing group, e.g. SO₃H and, if desired, with 1 mole of NH₃ or a primary or secondary amine. Thus, II is diazotized, coupled with 6, 6'-AcNH(OH)ClO₄ in acetic acid, medium, the product (coupled at the 4-position) separated, and the main product separated. The product 60% is dissolved in H₂O 400 parts, and neutralized with alkali. This solution is slowly added to a suspension of cyanuric chloride (III) 18.4 in ice water 300 parts, stirred 1.5-2 hrs. at 0-3°, and kept weakly acid by the addition of dilute aqueous Na₂CO₃. The solution is heated to 25°, a solution of 3-Na₂CH₄S₂NH₂ 17.2 in H₂O 150 at 80° is added, the solution warmed at 45° 1 hr., the pH kept at 5.5-6.5 with dilute aqueous Na₂CO₃, then PhNH₂ 20 parts is added, the mixture heated to 95° 1.5 hrs., and NaOH 10 in H₂O 30 parts is added. NaCl is added, the dye (I, where R is 3-(H₂NO₂)C₆H₄ and X is PhNH₂) filtered off and dried. Prepared in a similar manner from sulfanilic acid, III, 6,1,3-(GEN) (HO)C₁₀H₈SO₃H, PhNH₂, and II is where R is 4-C₆H₄SO₃H and X is PhNH₂.

IT 56499-46-8, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-amino-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-

[azo dyes from]

RN 56499-46-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-amino-4-hydroxy-3-[2-sulfo-4-[4-sulfophenylazo]phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 119482-39-2P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-p-sulfophenylino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 119855-28-0P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

LS ANSWER 326 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1957:23778 CAPLUS

DN 51:23778

OERF 51:4719a-d

TI Tetrakisazo dyes

IN Gunst, Raymond

PA C I B A Ltd.

DI Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI US 2762793 19560911 US 1954-458665 19540927 <--

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Dyes are described, blue to black on cotton, of the general formula I, where R is COOH, OCH₂COOH, and R' is a hydroxynaphthalenesulfonic acid residue. Thus, 4,4'-diaminobiphenyl-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid (II) 27.2 is tetrazotized, coupled with 2-amino-8-hydroxy-6-naphthalenesulfonic acid (III) 51.2 in alkaline solution, the product precipitated by addition of NaCl, filtered, tetrazotized, filtered, suspended in water, and coupled with a solution of 8-quinalolinol (IV) 29 in aqueous H₂SO₄, followed by addition of NaHCO₃ to weakly alkaline to give a black powder with a bronze luster, soluble in water with a blue color, dyeing cellulose fast navy-blue shades on aftercoppering. III can be substituted by 2-amino-8-hydroxy-6-naphthalenesulfonic acid to give fast gray to black shades. II can be replaced by 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-bis(carboxymethoxy)biphenyl which with III and IV gives fast navy-blue shades.

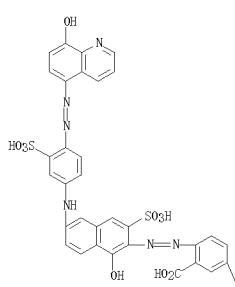
IT 108747-94-0P, Benzoic acid, 6-hydroxy-6'-[1-hydroxy-6-[4-(8-hydroxy-5-quinolylazo)-3-sulfoanilino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3,3'-azodi-

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

RN 108747-94-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 6-hydroxy-6'-[1-hydroxy-6-[4-(8-hydroxy-5-quinolylazo)-3-sulfoanilino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

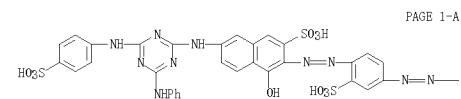


PAGE 1-A

LS ANSWER 325 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

RN 119482-39-2 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-p-sulfanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



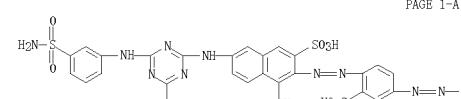
PAGE 1-A



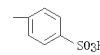
PAGE 1-B

CN 119855-28-0 CAPLUS

1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



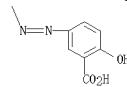
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

LS ANSWER 326 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 2-A



LS ANSWER 326 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1957:23778 CAPLUS

DN 51:23778

OERF 51:4719a-d

TI Tetrakisazo dyes

IN Gunst, Raymond

PA C I B A Ltd.

DI Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI US 2762793 19560911 US 1954-458665 19540927 <--

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Dyes are described, blue to black on cotton, of the general formula I, where R is COOH, OCH₂COOH, and R' is a hydroxynaphthalenesulfonic acid residue. Thus, 4,4'-diaminobiphenyl-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid (II) 27.2 is tetrazotized, coupled with 2-amino-8-hydroxy-6-naphthalenesulfonic acid (III) 51.2 in alkaline solution, the product precipitated by addition of NaCl, filtered, tetrazotized, filtered, suspended in water, and coupled with a solution of 8-quinalolinol (IV) 29 in aqueous H₂SO₄, followed by addition of NaHCO₃ to weakly alkaline to give a black powder with a bronze luster, soluble in water with a blue color, dyeing cellulose fast navy-blue shades on aftercoppering. III can be substituted by 2-amino-8-hydroxy-6-naphthalenesulfonic acid to give fast gray to black shades. II can be replaced by 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-bis(carboxymethoxy)biphenyl which with III and IV gives fast navy-blue shades.

IT 108747-94-0P, Benzoic acid, 6-hydroxy-6'-[1-hydroxy-6-[4-(8-hydroxy-5-quinolylazo)-3-sulfoanilino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3,3'-azodi-

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

RN 108747-94-0 CAPLUS

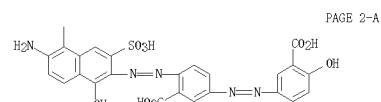
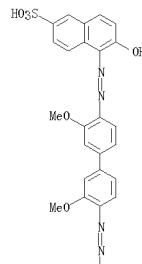
CN Benzoic acid, 6-hydroxy-6'-[1-hydroxy-6-[4-(8-hydroxy-5-quinolylazo)-3-sulfoanilino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 327 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1957:21713 CAPLUS
DN 51:21713
OEREP 51:4362-a-f

TI Aromatic diazo and azo compounds. XXII. Determination of the constitution of the Resofix dyes
AU Muzika, Ferdinand; Allan, Zdenek J.
CS Vysnomy ustaw org. synthes, Pardubice-Rybitvi, Czech.
SO Chemische Listy pro Veda a Pravosl (1956), 50, 1798-807
CODEN: CLPRAN; ISSN: 0366-6832
DT Journal Article
LA Unavailable
AB The structure has been determined of 20 direct dyes suitable for fixing on fibers by the action of bivalent Cu and high-molecular polybasic organic bases. The dyes (40 g.) were stirred 30 min. with 500 ml. 2.5N HCl, filtered with suction, the wet paste mixed with 200 ml. 36% HCl and a solution of 90 g. SnCl₂·2H₂O in 150 ml. 36% HCl, the mixture heated at 60-100° until the solution was decolorized and filtered while hot, the insol. portion washed with 18% HCl (filtrate A), the precipitate stirred with boiling water, and filtered off with suction leaving aminonaphtholsulfonic acids on the filter, while (o-H₂NC₆H₄)₂·2HCl passed into the filtrate from which it was precipitated with an equal amount of 36% HCl. The filtrate A usually deposited a precipitate which was filtered off, the filtrate diluted with 700 ml. H₂O, the precipitated 6-amino-2-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid (if present) removed, and the filtrate electrolyzed at 6 V for 20 amperes using a perforated Cu plate as anode, carbon as cathode, diaphragm, and 36% HCl as electrolyte. The filtrate after the electrolysis from Sn was evaporated in vacuo, the precipitate filtered off with suction (HCl salts of 2,4-(H₂NO₂)₂C₆H₃O₂H, and (H₂NC₆H₄ONH₂)₂·2HCl), the residue alkalinized and steam distilled, or precipitated with Na₂SO₄, or oxidized with air. The isolated components were tested by a diazotization test with 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid in the presence of Na₂CO₃, or with m-C₆H₄(OH)₂ in the presence of NaOH or Na₂CO₃, and the absorption spectra investigated. In an oxidative test, a few mg. was dissolved in 15% NH₄OH, the solution poured on a paper, and color changes produced by air oxidation were observed during 1-5 min. The paper was then treated with 5N AcOH, 2.5N HCl, 2.5N NaOH, 1% CuSO₄·5H₂O, and G30 H₂SO₄, and the color was observed. An extraction test was carried out by extracting the solution with Et₂O after the addition of AcONa, NaHCO₃, NaOH and sulfonic acids separated from carboxylic acids, phenols and bases. The following dyes were identified: Resofix yellow GL, C40H₃₆N₂O₁₆·4·H₂O, Resofix Orange RL, C46H₃₈N₂O₁₄·2H₂O, Resofix Red BL, Cuprofix Red CBS, C17H₁₄N₂O₅, Resofix Red 100 RL, C17H₁₄N₂O₅·H₂O, Resofix Ruby BL, Resofix Violet 2 BL, Resofix blue GL, C₅H₂²N₂O₁₂·2H₂O, Resofix Green 3 GL, Copantine Green 5 GL, Resofix Green 2 GL, Resofix Brown RL (I), C₁₃H₁₃N₃O₃·H₂SO₄, Resofix Brown BL, Resofix Brown 3BL, Resofix Marine Blue BL, and Resofix Marine Blue GLN, C₁₀H₁₁N₃O₄·H₂O. Resofix Marine Blue GL was composed of Resofix Blue GLN, L, and Resofix Violet 2BL in the ratio 82:10:8.
IT 108670-00-4. Salicylic acid, 5-[4-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenyllylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3-carboxyphenylazo]-
(as structure for Resofix Marine Blue SL)

RN 108670-00-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 6-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenyllylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 327 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

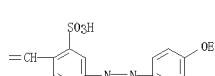
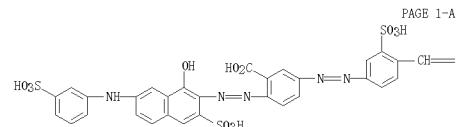
LS ANSWER 328 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1956:46808 CAPLUS
DN 50:46808
OEREP 50:9026-g-i, 9027a-e

TI Metalliferous azo dyes of the stilbene series
PA C I B A Ltd.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN, CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
GB 738809 19551012 GB 1952-31600 19521212 <<
AB Metalliferous dyes of the stilbene series are obtained with Cu or Ni salts. Diazoated 4-nitro-1-amino-3,5'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (I) is coupled with 2,5-(H₂NO₂)₂C₆H₃O₂H, followed by alkaline reduction. The Na salt (II) is refluxed 1 h. with the dye I, obtained from 2-methoxy-4-nitroaniline coupled alkaline with 2-(3-carboxyvanilino)-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (III) followed by reduction of the NO₂ group, in a 6% NaOH solution 800 parts. After cooling the condensation product is separated and washed with dilute NaCl solution. The dye paste is dissolved in hot H₂O 1500, mixed with ethanamine 30 and a solution of CuSO₄ 25 and 25% NH₃ solution 60 in H₂O 100 parts, and refluxed 6 h. at 95°. The complex dissolves in H₂O to a yellow-olive solution and dyes cotton khaki tints of good light-fastness. The dye (IV) from diazoated I and 2-HOC₆H₄CO₂H is refluxed 12 h. with 2,5-(H₂NO₂)₂C₆H₃O₂H (V) in 6% NaOH, cooled, acidified, filtered, washed with NaCl solution, dissolved in slightly alkaline H₂O, diazoated indirectly at room temperature, stirred 2 h., and salted out. The moist diazo paste is introduced into a solution of 2-(3-sulfoanilino)-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (VI) in dilute Na₂CO₃ solution, coupled overnight, filtered, dissolved in hot H₂O, acidified with NaCl, mixed with CuSO₄ in H₂O, and stirred 1 h. at 80-90°. The separated Cu complex dyes cotton yellow-brown. IV 55 parts is refluxed with Na₂CO₃. The resulting amino-azo dye is dissolved in H₂O 400 and 80% NaOH 15, and diazoated 14-15 h. in the presence of 31% 1-aminonaphthalenedisulfonic acid (VII) 100 parts. After stirring 2 h. AcONa 30 is added, the mixture cooled to 10°, and a 60°-warm solution of [o-methanesulfonic acid of 2-HOC₆H₄CO₂H] (VIII) 25 parts is added. The mixture is stirred 24 h. at 30° and 24 h. at 25-30°. NaOH added, and the mixture heated to 80° to split off the o-methanesulfonic acid residue. The diazo dye is further diazoated, coupled with VI, and coppered to yield a yellow-brown dye which dissolves violet in concentrated H₂SO₄. The triazole dye (IX) 63.2 parts, prepared from diazoated I coupled with 1-amino-4-naphthalenedisulfonic acid followed by oxidation, is dissolved as the Na salt in hot H₂O 500 parts. A hot solution of V 18 in H₂O 200 and 30% NaOH 96 are added, the mixture heated to 90-95°, the condensation product precipitated with NaCl 80 parts, and the residue washed and purified. The resulting monoazo dye is diazoated, coupled to VI, and coppered to give a brown cotton dye. When IX is reduced with NaBH₄, diazoated, coupled with 2-methoxy-5-methylaniline, diazoated again, coupled with VI, and coppered in the presence of EtNH₂ an olive dye is obtained. It is dissolved in 6% NaOH, followed by ethylation of the hydroxyl group and reduction of the nitro group diazoated, coupled with the hydroxyl group and reduction of the nitro group diazoated, coupled with VIII, diazoated again, coupled with VI, and coppered to give a black-brown Cu complex which dissolves blue-violet in concentrated H₂SO₄, brown in dilute Na₂CO₃, and dyes cotton brown. The corresponding Ni complexes dye cotton the same tint. II is reduced, diazoated, and coupled with VIII. The o-methanesulfonic acid residue is split off. The amino diazo dye so obtained is further diazoated, coupled to VI, and coppered to give a brown cotton dye. II is reduced, diazoated, and coupled with [Na o-methanesulfonate of 2-methoxyaniline] (X). The amino diazo dye obtained after splitting off the o-methanesulfonic acid residue is further diazoated, coupled with III, and coppered to give a dark-brown Cu complex, dyeing cotton olive. Replacement of X by 1-amino-2-methoxy-6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid gives a Cu complex dyeing cotton green-olive tints.

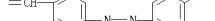
IT 860698-36-8P, Benzoic acid, 5-[4-[4-(p-ethoxyphenylazo)-2-

LS ANSWER 328 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
sulfostyryl]-3-sulfobenzylazo]-2-(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-7-m-sulfoanilino-2-naphthylazo)-, copper complex

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(green. of)
RN 860698-36-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 5-[4-[4-(p-ethoxyphenylazo)-2-sulfostyryl]-3-sulfophenylazo]-2-(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-7-m-sulfoanilino-2-naphthylazo)- (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-B

LS ANSWER 329 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1952:34386 CAPLUS

DN 46:34386

OREP 46:5856d-g

TI Copper complex compounds of α,α' -dihydroxyazo dyes

PA Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG; I. G. Farbenindustrie AG "In Auflosung"

DI Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI GB 660447 19511107 GB 1949-26413 19491014 <--
 AB Copper complex compds. of α,α' -dihydroxyazo dyes are obtained simply and economically by treating o-monohydroxyazo compds., having an unsubstituted α' -position, with oxidizing agents in the presence of Cu salts. Suitable oxidizing agents are compds. capable of yielding O in a weakly acid medium. Cu salts used are preferably bivalent. It is thought that the Cu complex of the monohydroxyazo compound takes up O in the α' -position and is thereby converted to the stable α,α' -dihydroxyazo compound. A solution of 47.9 parts of the monohydroxyazo dye, obtained by coupling diazotized 1-amino-4-naphthalenesulfonic acid with 1-hydroxy-5-naphthalenesulfonic acid in 500 cc. H₂O was treated with a solution of 27.5 parts crystalline copper sulfate in 300 cc. H₂O. Thereafter 30 parts AcONa and 21.3 parts of 40% H₂O₂ in 100 cc. H₂O are successively stirred in at 60°, and the copper complex dye salted out. Decolorizing is accomplished by treatment with strong HCl acid. The free α,α' -dihydroxyazo dye is converted to the chromium complex by conventional means and dyes wool a fast reddish blue shade.

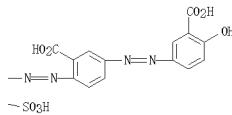
IT 860509-90-6. 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-6,6'-iminobis-(azo dyes from)

RN 860509-90-6 CAPLUS

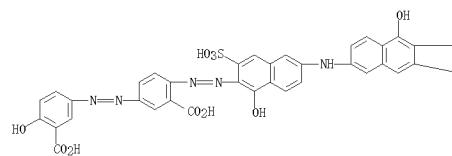
CN Salicylic acid, 5,5'-(iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo(3-carboxy-p-phenylene)azo])di- (ECl) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 329 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-A



LS ANSWER 330 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1952:34385 CAPLUS

DN 46:34385

OREP 46:5856c-d

TI Tetrakisazo dye

PA C I B A Ltd.

DI Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

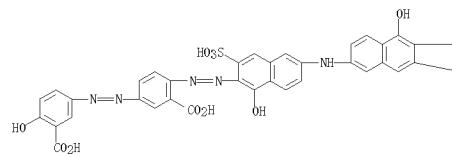
PI GB 662263 19511205 GB 1949-13435 194901914 <--
 AB A new tetrakisazo dye (D) is prepared. Diazoated di-Na 4-amino-4'-hydroxy-1,1'-azobenzene-3,3'-dicarboxylate 34.5 parts is added at 5° to 5.5 parts of 1-hydroxy-2,6-naphthylene-3-sulfonic acid, 1 and Na2CO3 40 in H₂O 3000, and the resulting diazo dye is cooled in aqueous NaOH with diazoated 4-amino-3-methyl-5-methoxy-1'-hydroxy-1,1'-azobenzene-3'-carboxylic acid 30.1 to give a L, black powder, reddish blue in H₂O or NaOH, green in concentrated H₂SO4, dyes cotton blue with good fastness to light and very good wet-fastness.

IT 860509-90-6. 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-6,6'-iminobis-(azo dyes from)

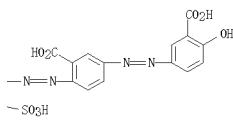
RN 860509-90-6 CAPLUS

CN Salicylic acid, 5,5'-(iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo(3-carboxy-p-phenylene)azo])di- (ECl) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 331 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1952:34384 CAPLUS

DN 46:34384

OREP 46:5856b-c

TI Copperable disazo and polyazo dyes

PA J. R. Geigy A.-G.

DI Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

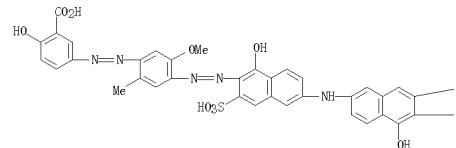
PI GB 655909 19510808 GB 1948-24097 19480914 <--
 AB In addition to the dyes prepared in Swiss 261,632 (C.A. 44, 7553d) and Swiss 261,789-9 (C.A. 45, 3605b), two other dyes are reported. Thus tetrazotized 4,4'-bis(3-amino-4-hydroxybenzylidene)diphenyl ketone and 2-hydroxy-1,6-sulfonic (I) acid give a brownish bordeaux dye, tetrazotized 4,4'-bis(3-amino-4-hydroxybenzylidene)diphenyl sulfoxide and I give a bordeaux dye.

IT 872800-08-3P. 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-[4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)-6-methoxy-m-tolylazo]-6,6'-iminobis-(RL PREP (Preparation of))

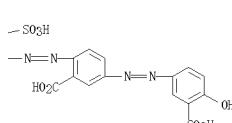
RN 872800-08-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoinic acid, 5-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazeyl]-2-[2-[6-[2-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazeyl]-2-methoxy-5-methylphenyl)diazeyl]-5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]diazeyl] (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



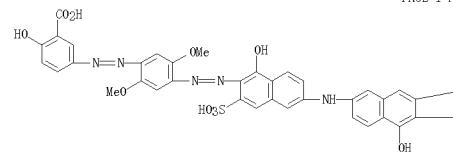
PAGE 1-B



LS ANSWER 331 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

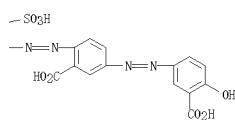
LS ANSWER 332 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1952:31380 CAPLUS
 DN 46:31380
 OREF 46:5326c-e
 TI Azo dyes for cotton
 IN Schmid, Max; Moser, Eduard
 PA C I B A Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Available
 FAN CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 PI US 2583519 19520122 US 1948-39809 19480720 <--
 AB In addition to the sym. tetrakisazo dye prepared in Swiss 251,582 (C. A. 44,
 61596) 2 other unsym. tetrakisazo dyes are prepared from I mol.
 5,5'-dihydroxy-2,2'-dinaphthylamine-7,7'-disulfonic acid (I), 1 mol.
 diazotized 4-amino-4'-hydroxyazobenzene-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid (II), and 1
 mol. diazotized 4-amino-4'-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2-methoxyazobenzene-3'-
 carboxylic acid, a reddish blue cotton dye on aftercoppering; and from 1
 mol. I, 1 mol. diazotized II, and 1 mol. diazotized 4-amino-2,5-dimethoxy-
 4'-hydroxyazobenzene-3'-carboxylic acid.
 IT 856094-30-9P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-
 carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-(4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)-
 2,5-dimethoxyphenylazo)-6,-iminobis- 860509-90-6P, Salicylic
 acid, 3,5'-[iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo](3-carboxy-p-
 phenylene)azol]di 872800-08-3P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid,
 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-(4-(3-carboxy-4-
 hydroxyphenylazo)-6-methoxy-2-tolylazo)-6,6'-iminobis-
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (Preparation of)
 RN 856094-30-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-
 hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-(4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)-2,5-
 dimethoxyphenylazo)-6,6'-iminobis- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



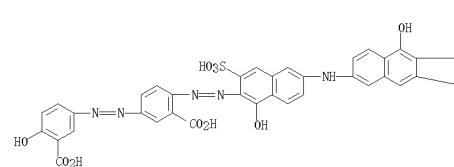
LS ANSWER 332 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B



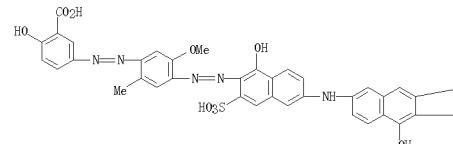
RN 860509-90-6 CAPLUS
 CN Salicylic acid, 5,5'-[iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo](3-carboxy-p-phenylene)azol]di- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

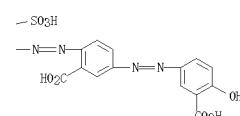


LS ANSWER 332 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

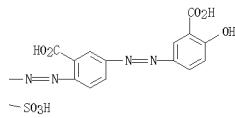
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-B



RN 872800-08-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazeny]-2-[2-[6-[6-[2-[4-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazeny]-2-methoxy-5-methoxyphenyl]diazeny]-5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]amino]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]diazeny]- (CA INDEX NAME)

=> d his full

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:56:53 ON 10 APR 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:57:38 ON 10 APR 2008

L1 STRUCTURE uploaded

D

L2 34 SEA SSS SAM L1

L3 604 SEA SSS FUL L1

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:16 ON 10 APR 2008

L4 425 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:58:45 ON 10 APR 2008

L5 STRUCTURE uploaded

L6 14 SEA SUB=L3 SSS FUL L5

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:02:11 ON 10 APR 2008

L7 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6

D QUE L7 STAT

D 1-2 IBIB IABS HITSTR

D QUE L4 STAT

L8 332 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND PY<2003
D L8 1-10, 26, 30, 57, 60, 100, 125, 150, 200, 226, 278, 300-33

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with JC are from the ZJC/VINITL data file

FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Apr 2008 (20080409/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> save 13 foster/a

ANSWER SET NOT SAVED.
THE ANSWER SET WAS CREATED IN FILE 'REGISTRY'.
USE THE FILE COMMAND TO CHANGE TO THE CORRECT FILE.

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:10:06 ON 10 APR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 9 APR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1013298-21-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 9 APR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1013298-21-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> save 13 foster/a
ANSWER SET L3 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'FOSTER/A'

NAME	CREATED	NOTES/TITLE
FOSTER/A	10 APR 2008	604 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY
ISHIDA/A	25 APR 2007	5865 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY
JUNG/A	22 MAR 2007	17 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY

=> del ishida/a
DELETE ISHIDA/A? (Y)/N:y

=> del jung/a
DELETE JUNG/A? (Y)/N:y

=> fil cap1
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:46 ON 10 APR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the
American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching
databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing
of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is
strictly prohibited.

FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Apr 2008 (20080409/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>
'FIONA' IS DEFAULT FORMAT FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

=> d saved

NAME	CREATED	NOTES/TITLE
FOSTER/A	10 APR 2008	604 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.48	531.26
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-43.20

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 11:10:58 ON 10 APR 2008